The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria 6.00 Dir. Israel NIS. 3.50 Oman 1.000 Rials
Austria 28 S. Italy 2.000 Lire Portugal 170 Esc.
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No. 33,375 24/90 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 16-17, 1990 ESTABLISHED 1887

8 Deaths Follow Detroit Basketball Title

All-Night Party Becomes Violent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Street celebrations led to deaths and looting here early Friday after the Detroit Pistons won their second straight National Basketball Association championship.

Eight people were killed and hundreds were hurt by gunfire, stabbings and fighting as thousands of fans packed downtown streets, the police said.

Looting and raucous behavior led to dozens of arrests after fans celebrated Detroit's last-second 92-90 victory over the Portland Trail Blazers in Portland, Oregon. (Page 17)

Traffic in downtown Detroit slowed to a halt as merrymakers zigzagged between the cars.

Police had no overall count of arrests or violent incidents.

"It's been a madhouse down here," said John Leavens, a Detroit policeman.

Thousands of revelers danced in the streets, shot off firecrackers and guns and drove around with blaring horns. The traffic tangle was worsened because streets had been closed for the Detroit Grand Prix that began later Friday, a police spokesman said.

"This is better than last year," said Herb Hayden, 28, of Detroit. "We're in history now. We're part of a dynasty, we're up there with the Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics, the only ones to repeat."

But the merriment soon turned ugly.

Robert Egan, a nurse, said fights even broke out in his hospital's emergency room.

"We were running around like crazy," he said. "We registered something like 20 gunshot wounds between midnight and 4 A.M. It was ridiculous. In my three years here, I've never seen anything like this."

Four people were killed and one person was injured when a car plowed into pedestrians on the city's east side early Friday. Police arrested a 41-year-old man and confiscated his car 10 hours later.

Two other pedestrians were killed by cars in separate celebration-related accidents. A 19-year-old was man killed when someone shot into a parking-lot crowd, and a 21-year-old man was killed when he fell from an apartment roof while lighting fireworks.

The violence was reminiscent of that in 1984, when the Detroit Tigers won the baseball championship and more than 100,000 people poured into the streets. Fans burned cars, looted businesses and caused widespread damage. One person died.

Last year, hundreds of carloads of boisterous fans jammed streets after the Pistons beat the Los Angeles Lakers for their first NBA championship. But that celebration was less damaging, and there were no deaths.

Several revelers told television crews Friday that they were robbed as they stood on the streets, and others said people reached into their cars, stealing stereo speakers and wallets as they tried to drive through the crowds.

Earlier, minutes after the game ended, Mayor Coleman A. Young scheduled a victory parade for Monday.

"This team is something our city and Detroiters are very proud of," he said. *(AP, UPI)*

Deane Bacheon/The Associated Press

Policemen making an arrest in central Detroit on Friday.

East Germany Detains 4 More Terror Suspects

Wave of Arrests Points Up Stasi Role In Protecting Fugitives, Officials Say

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BONN — East German policemen detained on Friday four more fugitives who are wanted in connection with terrorism in West Germany, continuing a series of such arrests in the last 10 days.

Officials in East and West Germany said the recent burst of arrests had showed that the secret police under East Germany's former Communist government, the Stasi, regularly offered refuge, false identities and political protection to West Germans fleeing charges of participation in radical-left terrorism.

The East German interior minister, Peter-Michael Diestel, described such links to terrorism as "one of the most shameful chapters in the history of the German Democratic Republic." His ministry announced it would continue to search for others on West Germany's most-wanted terrorist list.

Four suspects were taken into custody in predawn raids near the towns of Frankfurt-on-Oder and Cottbus and were immediately brought to East Berlin for questioning, according to the interior minister.

Three of them — Monika Helbing, 36; Count Ekkehard von Seckendorff-Gudent, 49, and Werner Lotze, 38 — are said to have played roles in kidnappings or assassinations of prominent Germans in the late 1970s, including the slaying of Hans-Martin Schleyer, an industrialist whose body was found in the trunk of a car near Mulhouse, France, in 1977.

The remaining suspect, Christine Duemlein, 41, was later released. West German authorities said an international mandate issued for her arrest in 1983 had been rescinded in 1988. She had been charged with membership in the Red Army Faction, but not with a specific crime.

The new detentions came two days after East German policemen picked up Inge Viett, 46, who was charged with participating in the assassination of Günter von Drenkmann, a West Berlin judge who was killed in 1974. A week earlier, they seized Susanne Albrecht, another Red Army Faction militant, who is accused of taking part in the 1977 assassination of Jürgen Ponto, a Frankfurt banker.

The East German government retracted an earlier statement that the police had also captured three other highly wanted suspects. "The three people arrested today in Leipzig are not the hunted Red Army Faction terrorists Barbara Meyer, Horst Ludwig Meyer and Sabine Callsen," the state press agency ADN said.

It gave no explanation for the earlier incorrect information issued by the Interior Ministry and did not say whether the three were suspected of being involved in terrorist activities.

The arrests in Leipzig had been regarded as particularly important because, according to reports in Bonn, West German security officials believe the Meyer couple assumed a leadership role in the Red Army Faction after the group's other leaders were killed or imprisoned at the beginning of the 1980s.

The Meyers are wanted in connection with attacks that include a car bombing in which two persons were killed and 20 wounded at the U.S. Air Force's Rhein-Main Air Base, near Frankfurt, in August 1985.

The Red Army Faction has also taken responsibility for the assassination in November of Alfred Herrhausen, head of the Deutsche Bank and one of the country's pre-

See ARRESTS, Page 2

U.S. and EC Bar New Aid To Romania

State Dept. Urges Iliescu To Clear Out Vigilantes Who Clubbed Protesters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration said Friday that it was withholding possible economic aid for Romania and that it would send an envoy to Bucharest to express the seriousness of its concern over a government crackdown on dissidents.

In Brussels, the European Community announced that it would delay the signing of a trade and cooperation agreement with Romania because of Bucharest's violent suppression of anti-government protests.

The State Department, in a statement read by Richard A. Boucher, urged President-elect Ion Iliescu of Romania to "clear all worker vigilantes from the streets" and publicly pledge that they would "not be encouraged or allowed to re-enter."

The statement said, "The actions authorized by President Iliescu and his government in the past few days strike at the very heart of Romanian democracy."

Democracy Iliescu-style: It appears to be more words than deeds. Page 2.

Mr. Boucher said that the department was sending the U.S. ambassador to Romania, Alan Green Jr., to Bucharest. Mr. Green has been in Washington for consultations.

The spokesman said that the United States would go ahead with $80 million in food aid and $1 million in medical aid, which it had announced, but that Washington had "decided to withhold all nonhumanitarian support assistance that Romania might be eligible for."

Other countries, including Britain, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland, have protested the violence in Bucharest.

In Romania, meanwhile, thousands of miners left Bucharest on Friday after their 38-hour pro-government rampage with praise from Mr. Iliescu ringing in their ears.

"I thank you once again for what you have demonstrated — that you are people who can be counted on, especially in difficult moments," Mr. Iliescu told the miners before they boarded trains back to western Romania.

Prime Minister Petre Roman acknowledged that the miners, brought in to help put down the anti-government protests, had also committed violence against innocent people.

"There were unpleasant moments when some people were molested without any reason at all," he said. "I must say it in public that we are deeply sorry for that.

The miners flocked to the Romanian capital on Wednesday after Mr. Iliescu, who was elected with a landslide majority last month, appealed for help.

Wielding clubs, the miners ransacked opposition party offices and Bucharest University, and they controlled the city center for 38 hours, delivering suspected government foes to the police — often after beating them.

The miners moved in after the police failed Wednesday to crush anti-government protests, which had turned extremely violent. At least five persons were killed, more than 460 injured and 1,000 arrested in the violence.

Troops cleared dissidents' holdouts on Wednesday before the miners took over Bucharest. The miners' actions went unchecked by the police or the army.

Mr. Roman said the government had tried to stop the miners from operating on their own. "But there were cases in which they took action without us being able to control them," he said.

Reaction to the violence in Bucharest has been swift from both East and West.

A senior European Community official said the 12-nation group would delay the signing of a trade and cooperation agreement.

"I can give an absolute assurance that we will not proceed with ratification procedure in the kind of circumstances that face us in Romania at the moment," the EC official, Bruce Millan of Britain, told the EC Parliament in Strasbourg, France.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, called attention to the "many difficulties connected with the transition from an authoritarian regime to a genuine legal state, to which there is no smooth and well-trodden path."

Laszlo Tokes, an ethnic Hungarian clergyman whose seizure set off the December uprising that ended the regime of Nicolae Ceausescu, said Friday in Paris that conditions existed for a second revolution in Romania.

"Former dissidents are now back in exactly the same situation they were last December," he said.

Mr. Tokes was a Protestant pastor in the western city of Timisoara in December when troops came to send him into internal exile. Parishioners intervened, setting off the revolution. *(AP, Reuters, AFP, UPI)*

The Chips Down, Trump Calls His Creditors' Bluff

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Cornered by creditors, Donald J. Trump struck back on Friday by withholding interest payments on some of his casino bonds unless his bankers extend his credit.

Thus the real estate operator who put his name to New York's glitziest properties of the 1980s and boasted in a best-seller of his prowess at dealmaking as an art, was reduced to a tactic of playing off one set of creditors against another.

Specifically, Mr. Trump announced that he was suspending $18 million in payments due Friday on two Trump Castle mortgage bonds. They are secured by one of his Atlantic City, New Jersey, gambling casinos, which supply much of the cash flow to service the debt on his various properties.

These range from the Plaza Hotel in New York to the New York-Washington air shuttle. Earnings on some of these Trump acquisitions do not cover the debt payments.

Suspension of payments on casino bonds sends another message. If Mr. Trump defaults, he could lose all his casino licenses, which would mean certain bankruptcy for his organization.

Moody's Investors Service promptly downgraded $925 million of Trump casino bonds on its projections of soft gaming and real estate markets.

Charles Lemonides, a junk bond analyst at Gruntal & Co., pointed out that because Mr. Trump's organization is a private company, "we don't know what kind of equity is under his property."

"We only know what he tells the public," Mr. Lemonides said. "Even if his real estate and shuttle were sold there would not be enough cash to pay down debt."

Negotiations between Mr. Trump and his bankers have been under way since last month. The object was to stave off bankruptcy until the New York real estate market revives. Liquidating the Trump empire now would mean huge losses for banks that have lent huge amounts to Mr. Trump.

Last weekend, major creditors including New York's major banks — Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Citicorp and Manufacturers Hanover — agreed to lend him about $60 million and suspend interest payments on $2 billion in loans in exchange for stock in Mr. Trump's principal holding company, the Trump Organization.

Just as in debt restructuring talks with

See TRUMP, Page 10

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Czechoslovakia 1, Austria 0

Lubomir Moravcik of Czechoslovakia, right, holding off Austria's Kurt Russ Friday in Florence. The Czechs won on a penalty kick by Michal Bilek in the first half, assuring them of a place in the second round.

West Germany 5, Emirates 1

Sparked by two goals from Rudi Völler, West Germany crushed the United Arab Emirates on Friday to reach the second round. Khalid Ismail Mubarak scored his country's first-ever World Cup goal at the start of the second half.

In Defeat, U.S. Dreams Are Revived

The U.S. players will never forget it: losing to Italy, 1-0, in a World Cup match in Rome's packed Olympic Stadium, but gaining their self-respect.

The Pressure Is On for 2 Coaches

The sting of defeat and the pressure to win have united two coaches who are worlds apart: Carlos Bilardo of Argentina and Valery Lobanovsky of the Soviet Union. Rob Hughes reports.

Saturday's matches:
Brazil vs. Costa Rica, 1500 GMT;
Sweden vs. Scotland, 1900 GMT;
England vs. Netherlands, 1900 GMT
Sunday's matches:
Ireland vs. Egypt, 1500 GMT;
Belgium vs. Uruguay, 1900 GMT;
South Korea vs. Spain, 1900 GMT

World Cup report: Pages 14 and 15

Rudi Blaha/The Associated Press

Rebels Plan Union and Vow A Strike to Unseat Ryzhkov

The Associated Press

DONETSK, U.S.S.R — Coal miners from across the Soviet Union rejected the Communist Party leadership on Friday and threatened a nationwide strike in July if the government of Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov did not resign.

"It would be a political strike," said Bulat Mukazhanov, the chairman of the First Congress of Soviet Miners and a representative of miners from Karaganda in Kazakhstan.

The miners, in closing their five-day congress, also announced plans to create a new labor union independent of the party and the government. The congress demanded that the party relinquish control over the government and state enterprises and give up its vast inventory of property.

The moves intensified the political crisis facing the Soviet president and party leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is dealing with secessionist republics, ethnic violence and a crumbling economy.

Mr. Gorbachev could be the first Soviet leader since Lenin to face an independent, nationally organized labor union.

The miners did not directly challenged Mr. Gorbachev, and their position left the way open for him to steer the party toward more radical change and force the resignation of Mr. Ryzhkov, who has been left to bear responsibility for an unpopular economic program.

The miners' resolution called for the resignation of the "government," meaning Mr. Ryzhkov and his cabinet. Mr. Gorbachev is at the beginning of a five-year term, but the prime minister can be replaced by parliament at any time.

Mr. Mukazhanov said it was not clear how many of the nation's one million coal miners would heed the strike call, set for July 11.

Political strikes were outlawed last year, but the government has been unable to enforce the ban.

Last summer, about 500,000 miners walked out in the Soviet Union's first nationwide strike, paralyzing heavy industry and raising fears of whole cities freezing. But the winter was warm.

Angered by the government's failure to fulfill promises it made to end that strike, the miners formed a committee to draft bylaws for a new independent union to be founded at a second meeting, scheduled for Aug. 15 and 16 in Moscow.

At this week's meeting, the congress included delegates from all 712 coal mines in the country. The miners said the party's failure to change made the prospect of mass resignations from its ranks understandable.

■ Concern in Moscow

David Remnick of The Washington Post reported Friday from Moscow:

As the miners expressed their dissatisfaction in the Ukrainian city of Donetsk, a party Politburo member, Yuri D. Maslyukov, told reporters in Moscow that the miners' vote of no-

See SOVIETS, Page 2

Kiosk

Ohio Floods Kill at Least 10

SHADYSIDE, Ohio (AP) — Thunderstorms swept through central and eastern Ohio, causing flooding that killed at least 10 persons, left dozens missing and forced hundreds of others from their homes, officials said Friday. Rescuers continued to search rural areas for more victims.

Governor Richard F. Celeste declared a state of emergency after heavy rains sent a flash flood 15 to 20 feet high through hill communities along the Ohio River. The raging waters knocked homes off their foundations and washed away a bar filled with people in Shadyside, an Appalachian Mountain foothill town.

General News

Iran agreed to pay Amoco $600 million for expropriations in 1979. Page 2.

A U.S. diplomat suggested that President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia resign. Page 5.

Art

The reopened Courtauld Art Institute displays stunning masterpieces in an extraordinary setting. Page 7.

Business/Finance

The U.S. trade deficit narrowed substantially to $6.94 billion in April. Page 9.

Crossword Page 14.

Dow Close
Up
7.57
2,935.89

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.6884
Pound	1.7095
Yen	153.93
FF	5.6775

Prison Cells: This Is the State of the Art in Making Crime Pay

By Michael Winerip
New York Times Service

MAYWOOD, New Jersey — It's turning into a high-prestige business, the manufacture of prison cells.

Michael Rosenberg, vice president of Mark Correctional Systems, can't keep up with all his invitations.

"Our cell will be at the Fontainebleau Hotel on Miami Beach, July 15-17, for the National Association of Counties," Mr. Rosenberg said.

"We have five demonstrator model cells on trailers touring the country this minute," said Carl Coppola, Mark's president, who was sitting at headquarters in Maywood, a town in Bergen County, across the Hudson River from New York City. Beside him was a map of the United States stuck with 19 red and white pins.

In recent months, as word has spread of Mark's new modular steel cells that can be quickly assembled and stacked like a child's Lego blocks, things have been crazy.

"The phone calls!" Mr. Rosenberg said. "Israel, Japan — I've had to put them on the back burner. We must take care of America first."

Last month, they put up 72 cells for Bergen County in four days; 104 in Essex County, also in New Jersey, in seven days.

"It's the fast-track solution to prison overcrowding," Mr. Rosenberg said. "We're on the cutting edge of an industry that is now growing geometrically."

There are people who find it depressing that such a prosperous country is so crime-ridden that its prisons are stuffed beyond capacity. But to the Mark executives, these people aren't looking at it the right way.

"It's a win-win-win situation," Mr. Rosenberg said.

"Our cell is good for society," Mr. Coppola said. "It's also good for the prisoner. We give them a cell they feel good in. Improve their self esteem."

The third win is for the people at Mark.

Making prison cells gives them a more upbeat view of life.

Crack heads gone mad?
Drug rehab programs cut again?
So what!

Lock them up in a modular steel prison cell by Mark!

"In Essex, prisoners are saying, 'When can I get moved into one of those cells?' " Mr. Coppola said.

"They're yelling out the windows, 'That's my cell,' " said Mark's designer, Ralph Tarzia.

The other day, the Bergen County sheriff, Robert Herb, stood in front of the new jail annex, hand on his holster, and said, "I expect great things from these cells."

Until the early 1980s, Mr. Coppola ran a lighting business with a small prison trade. Then demand for prison lights soared.

"I said wait a minute, they must be building more prisons," he recalled.

He spent weeks on a national prison tour.

"I worked with wardens to get the utopian prison cell," he said. "They didn't want a product where people could get hurt, hang themselves and sue. Inmates have nothing to do but create problems."

He used prisoners as consultants. One showed him how to use a lighter to melt plastic forks into a tool strong enough to break cell bolts. Mark cells now have internal bolts.

"They showed me how urine is their greatest weapon," for wearing a hole in a cement cell, Mr. Coppola said.

"Very acidic," Mr. Rosenberg said. "Eats away cement."

Mark cells are stainless steel.

"Everyone knows urine has no affect on stainless steel," Mr. Coppola said.

In a society loath to spend tax money on honest poor people, let alone criminals, cost was key.

Sheriff Herb says Bergen County is paying $16,500 a Mark cell, about half the price of a conventional unit. With all those picky lawyers filing federal overcrowding suits, speed was important. (Bergen has 1,058 inmates in a complex built for 423.)

Mark's factory is computerized and can build eight cells a day.

The sheriff said the new annex will take a year to set up, from planning to amenities; Bergen's last cement annex took four years.

"A place like Bergen should have good cells," Mr. Coppola said.

"It's a prosperous suburb," he said. "Sometimes your own son may get arrested for drunken driving. He may wind up in a jail cell. This way he has his privacy."

Iliescu's Democracy: Actions Betray the Words

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The trigger for the anti-government rebellion this week in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, was police violence in clearing a street blocked by a six-week hunger strike by advocates of democracy.

But the engine of the protest was a feeling of betrayal, one that is sure to survive the onslaught of vigilante coal miners.

The grievances that led thousands of young people to attack government buildings with gasoline bombs, cars and rocks has been brewing almost since the day in December that an enigmatic former high-ranking Communist named Ion Iliescu stepped forward to take control of the revolution that toppled Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the six months since Romania's revolution, Mr. Iliescu's governing National Salvation Front has professed its democratic intentions but retained much of the Ceausescu government's style and participants.

In the countryside, which gave Mr. Iliescu and the Front a landslide victory in election last month, these links are largely overlooked or silently endured.

But in the cities, among students, young families, intellectuals and office workers who fought, and whose comrades died, for democratic change in December, the personal, political and philosophical ties between the Front with the Ceausescu regime have been a source of mounting anger.

Every evening during the election campaign, thousands of citizens came to the central University Square in Bucharest to talk, sing protest songs and scrutinize blurry videotapes of the December uprising. The words changed night by night, but the message never varied: Mr. Iliescu and the Front had hijacked the revolution.

The demonstrators and the more than one million Romanians who signed the anti-Communist Timisoara Proclamation, see Mr. Iliescu as a Communist masquerading in a democrat's clothes. They believe he plans to erect a system of reform communism where rigid Ceausescuism once stood.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Iliescu refers to himself as a social democrat, and since December has taken pains to appear a genial, mild-mannered conciliator. But since taking power six months ago he has shown unsteadiness in crisis, intolerance of criticism and a reluctance to break with the habits of the past.

The Front's list of parliamentary candidates during the election, for example, included many of the former government's regional Communist Party bosses and several associates of Mr. Ceausescu.

Among them were Ion Avram, a former minister of heavy industry regarded as a close associate of Mr. Ceausescu's, and Eugen Florescu, one of the dictator's chief propagandists. Mr. Iliescu appointed Mr. Florescu to oversee the country's newspapers during the May election campaign.

Mr. Iliescu held a ministerial rank in the Ceausescu government until 1984, and even after his falling out with the dictator, he kept his house in the exclusive Bucharest suburb reserved for high-ranking Communist Party officials.

He was a known and unthreatening commodity to Ceausescu stalwarts, according to the recent court testimony of Mr. Ceausescu's son, Nicu, now being tried on charges of involvement in the shooting down of demonstrators in December.

Asked why he had decided to drive to Bucharest just hours after his own parents had fled angry mobs there, Nicu Ceausescu, a regional party chief, answered without hesitation. He had heard that Mr. Iliescu had taken power, he recalled before the prosecutor steered the questioning elsewhere.

"I knew Mr. Iliescu from before, so I thought that everything would be all right," he said.

Since the Front consolidated power earlier this year, many Communist officials at the county and local level have simply changed hats.

"Now instead of sending reports to the party headquarters in Bucharest, they send them to the Front," said Petre Bacanu, a senior editor of Romania Libera, an independent newspaper vandalized on Thursday by pro-government demonstrators.

Mr. Iliescu's use this week of coal miners to beat demonstrators has drawn the condemnation of governments in the United States and Britain, but it was not the first time he has used thugs to intimidate opponents.

In February, then as now unable to count on the support of the army, Mr. Iliescu called in train loads of factory workers and former Communist Party henchmen to intimidate tens of thousands of anti-Communist demonstrators.

This time, vigilantes abducted the leader of the National Peasants Party, Ion Ratiu, and held him for several hours. Mr. Ratiu was lucky; his assistant reportedly was one of hundreds who suffered severe beatings at the hands of the Iliescu supporters.

Last month, Mr. Iliescu presided over an election campaign marred by acts of intimidation and violent attacks on members of political parties other than his own.

Since then, he has barely tolerated an independent press, harassing independent newspaper publishers and reporters, demanding payment for retroactive increases in the price of newsprint and refusing to allow the operation of a private printing press that would free the papers from government controls on production and circulation.

Faced with opposition, Mr. Iliescu spouts the Stalinist rhetoric favored by his predecessors. In this lexicon, anti-government demonstrators first were "hooligans," the same word Mr. Ceausescu used for anyone who dared defy him.

Moscow 'Nonstarter' Offer Makes NATO Uneasy

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Western officials expressed concern Friday about signs of a Soviet standstill on East-West disarmament questions that are linked to German reunification.

Officials in NATO disclosed that the Soviet Union had proposed — and the Western alliance had immediately rebuffed — a plan to open talks this fall on the elimination of nuclear weapons based in Europe without waiting for success in talks on cutting conventional forces.

A surprisingly tough element in the Soviet proposal, Western officials said, was the inclusion of a ban on air-launched nuclear missiles, which are expected to have an important future role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and a call for France to dismantle its battlefield nuclear weapons.

These features made the proposal "a nonstarter," a U.S. official said. "So why are they surfacing it?"

Moscow's sudden renewal of long-standing calls for eliminating battlefield nuclear weapons came as a surprise, a French official said, after Soviet diplomacy had been reassuring Western leaders that Moscow had abandoned its attempts, partly by anti-nuclear propaganda, to force U.S. forces out of Europe.

Trying to incite debate on nuclear issues has come to be viewed as counterproductive by Soviet policy planners, who give high priority to maintaining good relations with Washington and Bonn. The planners had judged that Soviet anti-nuclear propaganda would now irritate the West German government, with little chance of rattling public opinion, the French official said.

While noting that the Soviet proposal might be simply "one more variation of the old formulas to play for time," the U.S. official agreed that it could indicate that Soviet military leaders might be seeking to play on anti-nuclear feeling in West Germany.

He speculated that "classic Soviet nuclear propaganda could be being rolled out by someone, perhaps the military," to suggest that nuclear arms could start being eliminated before Soviet military forces are cut down to the same size as Western troops in Europe.

Talks on cutting conventional forces were still stymied after Soviet negotiators in Vienna held up a compromise accord on Thursday on limiting tanks and armored vehicles, which would be the core of a treaty on cutting forces in Europe.

Soviet delegates denied that the tank deal had fallen apart, but Western negotiators said they were stunned because Soviet diplomats had pledged smooth movement as proof of Moscow's good faith in seeking a treaty this year.

A treaty, diplomats say, would help prepare for German reunification by opening the way to further East-West agreement on ceilings on European troops, including the West and East German forces that the West wants to see become part of a united Germany this year.

It was unclear whether the last-minute hitch in Vienna was a temporary delay or a fundamental problem, but Western officials said that Moscow's sudden bid to revive nuclear issues might reflect a wish to divert attention from Soviet backtracking in the talks.

A treaty on conventional forces is seen as the test of Soviet intentions by European governments. They are increasingly concerned, diplomats said Friday, by signs of a growing discrepancy in Soviet policy-making.

In contrast to Soviet political reassurances about Europe's future, Soviet military influence seems to be supporting increasingly intransigent positions, a diplomat said.

A NATO spokesman said alliance leaders would discuss cuts in nuclear weapons at the summit meeting in London on July 5 and 6, but he made clear that Western leaders would agree to change their nuclear policies only in the context of an overall accord on Europe's future.

Angered by Western plans for a united Germany to remain in NATO, Moscow has slowed the pace of its unilateral troop withdrawals from East Germany and has been less vociferous in the Vienna talks for months.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev reportedly promised a more responsive Soviet policy to U.S. plans in the recent summit talks in Washington.

Fresh signs of Soviet opposition to a quick solution on Germany emerged Friday, however, when General Pyotr G. Lushev, the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact, said at a meeting in East Germany that time was needed for German reunification because it should be linked to the dissolution of NATO.

After the meeting, East Germany's defense and disarmament minister, Rainer Eppelmann, said a realistic date for German reunification would be September 1992.

Sounding oddly out of step with Soviet diplomats, who have increasingly focused on transitional military arrangements in conjunction with reunification, Mr. Eppelmann said "we could save all this talk about interim solutions" by postponing political unity between the two Germanys until both military alliances dissolve.

Mr. Eppelmann said the 1992 date would make German reunification coincide with the emergence of the European Community's closer economic and political ties.

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MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, München 83, Schumacherring 24. English Language Services. Sunday School 12:00. Worship Service 1:00. Pastor's phone: 690 8334.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhubenstr. 10. (U2 Theresienstr.), Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617. No service on June 3.

PARIS and SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (at La Chapelle Evangélique), CNIT conference center, Paris-La Défense. Evangelical & for everyone. Sunday 9:45 English service & children's SS; Sunday 11:00 French service & children's SS. AWANA Youth Club. Metro: RER (A) La Défense. Parking: Défense 4. Call Pastor Henry Peterson, Jim Ritchey: 47 73 53 54 or 47 75 14 27.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS meet Sunday, June 17th, 11:20 a.m. at 1, rue de l'Oratoire, metro Louvre-Rivoli. Fadel Erian will lead the service early christianity in Egypt. Tel.: (1) 42.78.82.58 or 43.54.47.96.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Vesper Service, 6:30 p.m. 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gaite. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wädenswil (Zurich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrasse 4. Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 720-2762.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MID. EAST

BRUSSELS
The American Protestant Church, Worship 10:30 a.m. Kattenberg, 19 (at the Int. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95. Tram 94.

FRANKFURT
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 3), S.S. 9:45, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 512552.

GENEVA
EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, temporary Sunday worship location at St. Germain Church, 9 rue Grenges at 11:30 a.m. Church office phone (022) 20 50 89.

THE HAGUE
AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. Tel.: (070) 244490. Esther de Boer van Rijkdom 20.

LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube. Tel.: (01) 580 2791.

OSLO
American Lutheran Church, Frittznergt. 15 Worship & Sunday School 10 a.m. Tel.: (02) 44.35.84.

PARIS
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STAVANGER
INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH Sunday worship 9:30 a.m. The Helland Church, Storhaugvn. 2. Tel.: (04) 564843.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungstensg. 8, Birger Jarl. Friendly Christian fellowship, English, Swedish & Korean. 11:00. Tel.: 46-8 151225 & 309803.

UNITED CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION. Santa Klara Church Östra Kyrkogata 8, English service 9:00. Tel.: +46-8-723 3029.

VIENNA
VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH: A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Dorotheergasse 16. Services Sundays 11:30 a.m.

WARSAW
WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Protestant English language expatriates, Sundays 11:00 a.m. Ul. Pleina 14 A. Tel.: 43-29-70.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

Claudio Lattoli/The Associated Press

MANDELA ENCOURAGED BY SUPPORT — Pope John Paul II leading Nelson Mandela into his library for a private Vatican audience Friday. Mr. Mandela is halfway through a world tour to persuade governments to maintain sanctions against Pretoria until it abolishes apartheid. He said after his audience and talks with Italian leaders that he was "very encouraged" by foreign support.

SOVIETS: *Rebels Plan Independent Trade Union and Threaten Strike*

(Continued from page 1)

confidence was an "alarming and serious signal."

Their congress highlighted the widespread economic anxiety throughout the Soviet Union.

The Supreme Soviet on Thursday voted overwhelmingly to delay the leadership's proposal for what most economists in Moscow say must be an essential component of economic change — a sharp rise in the price of bread. This was done to avoid further popular disgust and possible unrest.

The miners sent a telegram to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow reading: "The government of the U.S.S.R. does not have our trust. We call on workers in other industries to sever their connections to the government."

The miners were especially critical of a plan for economic change first drawn up by Mr. Ryzhkov and endorsed by Mr. Gorbachev. For the past year, miners in places like Donetsk, Sakhalin Island in the Far East and Kemerovo in Siberia, have said that they felt betrayed by the government for failing to fulfill promises last summer of increased salaries, food supplies and other benefits.

Just what sort of independent union the miners will establish is unclear. They could merely take control of the union organizations that have already been in place for decades or they could transform the strike committees created last summer into independent unions.

In some mining cities, such as Karaganda, in Kazakhstan, strike committees have become more powerful than the local government and party leaderships.

The workers are expected to hammer out the details of the new union at their congress in August.

ARRESTS: *East Germany Arrests 4 Fugitives Suspected of Terrorism*

(Continued from page 1)

eminent business leaders, and other political assassinations.

Brigitte Spies-Mohr, a spokeswoman for the West German Attorney General's Office, said authorities had long been hunting about 30 West German fugitives charged with crimes in connection with a wave of terrorism that hit this country with particular force in the 1970s. Most were linked to the Red Army Faction, a group whose members declare that they are combating imperialism and West Germany's military-industrial complex.

West German intelligence and anti-terrorism authorities suspected some of the fugitive terrorist suspects might have found refuge in East Germany, Miss Spies-Mohr said. But previously they were unable to follow up leads, she added, because of lack of cooperation from the Stasi.

Under the democratically elected government now in East Berlin, the Interior Ministry has begun cooperating closely with its West German counterparts, according to officials from both governments. But it was unclear whether West German authorities would seek immediate extradition of those arrested or await reunification, when West German law is expected to apply in what is now East Germany.

West German intelligence specialists have been able to interrogate several former Stasi officers and share in information from Stasi files since the once-powerful police apparatus has been brought under control of the government and is in the process of being disbanded.

The sudden roundup of West German terrorist suspects also pointed to a rich lode of intelligence information on other East German terrorism connections, including Middle Eastern groups, that reportedly is being mined by West German authorities. With close relations between the U.S. and West German governments and a long history of intelligence cooperation, the new information was likely to be of assistance to U.S. anti-terrorism specialists as well.

Under the former Communist government, East Germany was known as a logistics station for Palestinian extremists like Sabri Banna, known as Abu Nidal. His group, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, has admitted responsibility for some of the bloodiest terrorist attacks against Jewish or moderate Palestinian civilians.

Under the former government, East Germany also made its medical facilities available for wounded Palestinian combatants or underground Palestinian leaders in need of specialized or discreet care. Abu Nidal was said to have been cared for there in the early 1980s at a time when he was widely reported dead.

Iran to Pay $600 Million To Amoco in Oil Claims

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Iran agreed Friday to pay the American oil company Amoco $600 million for operations expropriated during the 1979 Islamic revolution, an Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal official said.

It was the first major settlement of the more than $1.8 billion worth of U.S. corporate oil claims filed against Iran at the tribunal, which has been arbitrating claims by the two nations since 1981.

Settlement of the claims would be a major step toward re-establishment of the oil trade between Iran and the United States, which imposed an embargo on all Iranian goods after the removal of of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979.

Oil accounts for 90 percent of Iran's foreign exchange earnings, and the absence of the U.S. market has been a blow to a nation whose economy was ravaged by the eight-year war against Iraq.

At issue in the settlement Friday were claims by two Amoco subsidiaries against the National Iranian Oil Company, according to the official.

The Amoco Iran Oil Co. filed the largest of the two claims, worth $540 million, for the expropriation by Iran of four offshore drilling fields in the Gulf, known as Nowruz, Ardeshir, Cyrus and Darius, the official said.

The Darius field includes Kharg Island, the shipping point for most Iranian oil.

The second claim, for $60 million, was filed by Amoco International Finance Corp. and related to Iran's expropriation of a petrochemical plant on Kharg, the official said.

The Amoco package as a whole "was one of the most strongly contested claims," the official said. "It removes a lot of work from the tribunal."

The settlement leaves pending more than $1.2 billion worth of claims from oil companies that did business in prerevolutionary Iran, according to the official.

It followed the settlement last month of about 3,000 financial claims totaling $105 million, known as the "Small Claims" package.

The Small Claims package was signed shortly after the release of two American hostages, Frank Herbert Reed and Robert Polhill, by pro-Iranian kidnappers in Beirut.

The biggest item still on the agenda is an Iranian claim of up to $11 billion for military equipment ordered by the shah's government but never delivered because of the U.S. embargo.

WORLD BRIEFS

Fighting Grows Worse in Sri Lanka, Raising Fears of Another Civil War

COLOMBO (WP) — Battles between government troops and separatist Tamil rebels grew worse across the north and east of Sri Lanka on Friday, raising fears that another civil war is erupting in a country that has been ravaged by internal conflict for much of the last decade.

Government forces deployed armed helicopters, naval gunships and military aircraft against rebel positions in support of several thousand infantry reinforcements moving toward besieged army positions, a Sri Lankan military official said.

Sri Lankan officials said that at least 600 policemen were believed to have been captured by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam guerrillas. There have been unconfirmed reports by the Sri Lankan military that a large number of the policemen had been executed, but a rebel spokesman has said that no policemen had been killed.

Tamil rebels launched fresh assaults Friday against army bases near the port city of Trincomalee and south along the island's eastern coast, Sri Lankan government and military officials said. The rebels continued to take control of police stations throughout the northeast, capturing weapons and money from the poorly defended government compounds, the officials said.

Moscow to Restore Gas to Lithuania

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Kremlin has agreed to restore limited supplies of natural gas to Lithuania starting this weekend, a Politburo member, Yuri D. Maslyukov, said Friday. Mr. Maslyukov said at a news conference that he believed the move was an attempt by Moscow to pave the way for talks with the Baltic republic over its bid for independence.

He said Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov had agreed to a request earlier this week from the Lithuanian prime minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, for 3.5 million cubic meters of gas per day to supply a fertilizer plant.

"Ryzhkov gave his permission for that starting from tomorrow," Mr. Maslyukov said. "I think this is a goodwill gesture by the government to speed up the process leading to negotiations." Moscow slashed supplies of natural gas to Lithuania as part of an economic blockade following the republic's declaration of independence from the Soviet Union on March 11.

Soviets Report '75 Nuclear Accident

HELSINKI (Reuters) — The Soviet Union informed Finland of a previously unreported and "serious" 1975 accident at a Leningrad nuclear power plant, a Finnish official said Friday.

A reactor breakdown at the Leningrad plant released a small amount of radioactivity, the Finnish Center for Radiation and Nuclear Safety said. Finland and the Soviet Union have an agreement to inform each other of any nuclear accidents.

A center official, Hannu Koponen, said, "We are preliminarily considering it as a Class-3 event on the International Nuclear Event Scale, which means classing it as a 'serious incident.' " The 1976 Chernobyl disaster was a Class-7 event on the seven-point scale, he said. Mr. Koponen said that a fuel channel in one of Leningrad's four nuclear power units broke in November 1975. "A small amount of radioactivity was released, but we were told no action was needed to protect the environment," he said.

U.S. to Join Ozone-Chemical Drive

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Bush administration, in a major reversal of its environmental policy, announced Friday that it would be willing to participate in a new fund to help poor nations eliminate ozone-depleting chemicals by the year 2000.

Responding to mounting pressure worldwide, the administration said it would propose at an international conference on ozone depletion in London next week that the fund be operated and administered by the World Bank. The White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, in announcing the decision, reiterated that the fund should not be perceived as a precedent for other environmental problems.

Experts have estimated that such a Third World fund, at least initially, would need from $100 million to $260 million to help poor nations turn to environmentally preferable chemical substitutes for ozone-depleting substances like chlorofluorocarbons.

Riots Erupt After Jerusalem Knifing

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Armed policemen backed by water cannon stood guard in the heart of Jewish West Jerusalem on Friday after a night of rioting set off by the stabbing of a Jewish child.

Hundreds of stone-throwing Israelis chanting "Death to the Arabs" stormed Arab districts of Jerusalem overnight after the stabbing, the latest in a spate of attacks that have fanned Arab-Israeli hatred.

Doctors said the child, Idan Mizrahi, 12, might be released from a hospital Sunday after being attacked at a bus stop on the border between Armon Hanatziv, a Jewish neighborhood, and Sur Bahir, an Arab district. Witnesses said that Jews, some urged on by activists of the anti-Arab Kach Party, rampaged for hours during the night through Sur Bahir and nearby Jebel Mukaber, stoning houses and cars and burning fields.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Orders Upgraded Bag Checks

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. airlines will have to use better X-ray machines and pay closer attention to checked-in luggage under new federal directives that were issued in response to a presidential commission on terrorism.

Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner and the Federal Aviation Administration chief, James Busey, announced several security steps, including the creation of two high-level posts to oversee transportation security. Mr. Busey said airlines would be required to replace older, less-sensitive X-ray machines with ones that have higher detection standards for carry-on luggage. X-rays, however, cannot detect plastic bombs. Metal detectors that passengers walk through also would have to be upgraded.

Airlines flying outside the United States will have to further inspect checked-in luggage and match it to passengers, and will be required to report to the aviation agency any threat that could affect U.S. civil aviation.

Yugoslavia will block road and rail traffic on the border with Greece on Friday night to protest Greek restrictions on the entry of Yugoslavs from the republic of Macedonia, Tanjug reported. *(AFP)*

A bomb alert at Heathrow airport caused the evacuation of one terminal Friday, airport authorities said. A suspicious object was found in a wastebasket in Terminal No. 2, and the area was evacuated while a bomb squad was summoned. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	15	59	10	50	c
Athens	33	91	20	68	s
Barcelona	31	88	20	68	s
Belgrade	29	84	17	63	s
Berlin	17	63	10	50	r
Brussels	17	63	9	48	r
Budapest	27	81	14	57	s
Copenhagen	17	63	10	50	r
Costa Del Sol	25	77	16	61	s
Dublin	17	63	11	52	r
Edinburgh	18	64	12	54	r
Faro	22	72	14	57	s
Florence	32	90	18	64	s
Frankfurt	16	61	9	48	r
Geneva	21	70	9	48	s
Helsinki	15	59	5	41	s
Las Palmas	24	75	19	66	s
Lisbon	23	73	14	57	s
London	20	68	10	50	s
Luxembourg	18	64	11	52	r
Madrid	27	81	12	54	s
Milan	28	82	16	61	s
Moscow	18	64	7	45	s
Munich	13	55	11	52	r
Nice	24	75	15	59	s
Oslo	21	70	9	48	s
Paris	18	64	10	50	r
Prague	16	61	12	54	c
Reykjavik	13	55	10	50	r
Rome	31	88	16	61	s
Stockholm	18	64	9	48	s
Strasbourg	19	66	10	50	s
Venice	31	88	16	61	s
Vienna	29	84	17	63	s
Warsaw	21	70	11	52	s
Zurich	19	66	10	50	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	28	82	13	55	s
Cairo	35	95	22	72	s
Istanbul	23	73	14	57	s
Jerusalem	27	81	20	68	s
Tel Aviv	29	84	17	63	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	20	68	9	48	fg
Sydney	20	68	9	48	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	t
Beijing	34	93	21	70	s
Hong Kong	32	90	28	82	t
Manila	33	91	26	79	t
New Delhi	38	100	27	81	s
Seoul	30	86	21	70	s
Shanghai	28	82	22	72	r
Singapore	32	90	26	79	t
Taipei	33	91	27	81	sh
Tokyo	28	82	22	72	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	27	81	18	64	fr
Cape Town	17	63	9	48	sh
Casablanca	22	72	12	54	s
Harare	28	82	16	61	s
Lagos	28	82	23	73	t
Nairobi	25	77	12	54	s
Tunis	18	64	13	55	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	11	52	fr
Lima	18	64	16	61	c
Mexico City	26	79	13	55	t
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	15	59	s
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	15	59	11	52	sh
Atlanta	25	77	17	63	t
Boston	24	75	14	57	t
Chicago	26	79	20	68	t
Denver	29	84	17	63	t
Detroit	28	82	17	63	t
Honolulu	31	88	24	75	s
Houston	31	88	23	73	t
Los Angeles	23	73	15	59	s
Miami	31	88	24	75	t
Minneapolis	21	70	12	54	t
Montreal	22	72	13	55	t
Nassau	31	88	24	75	t
New York	30	86	19	66	t
Phoenix	38	100	27	81	s
San Francisco	21	70	12	54	s
Seattle	21	70	12	54	s
Toronto	28	82	17	63	t
Washington	29	84	19	66	t

cl-cloudy; fg-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 20 — 10 (68 — 50). *LONDON:* Fair. Temp. 27 — 12 (70 — 54). *MADRID:* Stormy. Temp. 28 — 14 (82 — 57). *NEW YORK:* Partly cloudy. Temp. 29 — 17 (82 — 63). *PARIS:* Fair. Temp. 22 — 12 (72 — 54). *ROME:* Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 14 (77 — 57). *TEL AVIV:* Not available. *ZURICH:* Partly cloudy. Temp. 22 — 12 (72 — 54). *BANGKOK:* Cloudy. Temps. 32 — 24 (91 — 75). *HONG KONG:* Fair. Temps. 33 — 29 (91 — 84). *MANILA:* Showers. Temps. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). *SEOUL:* Fair. Temps. 27 — 17 (81 — 63). *SINGAPORE:* Fair. Temps. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). *TOKYO:* Rain. Temps. 27 — 22 (81 — 72).

So What's New for Sununu? Coaching Kremlin on Nuts and Bolts of a Presidency

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On his visit to Camp David this month, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev dropped German reunification and Soviet political change for a moment to quiz President George Bush about the logistics of being president.

How does paper flow in his office? Who decides who gets into the Oval Office? How does his staff handle Congress?

Enjoying his newfound rapport with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Bush responded enthusiastically, officials said, and agreed to one of the more unusual accommodations to grow out of the new superpower comity:

At Mr. Gorbachev's request, John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, was detailed to tutor the Kremlin on the running of a presidency.

For two days this week, Mr. Sununu played host to an aide to Mr. Gorbachev, Mikhail S. Shkabardnya, arranging an in-depth tour of the White House's administrative operations and those of four cabinet agencies.

The White House announced Thursday that Mr. Sununu had agreed to take the project a step further by traveling to Moscow for a look at Mr. Gorbachev's own presidential operation and to offer more advice. Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said no date had been set.

The project is remarkable both on a personal level and as a symbol of the emerging relationship between the White House and the Kremlin.

No one seemed more surprised than Mr. Sununu, a staunch conservative, at the idea of shepherding a delegation of Kremlin efficiency experts through the White House, officials said.

"Even if you look at how quickly and how far we've come," said Sig Rogich, Mr. Bush's director of events and initiatives, "it's amazing that the lines of communications are improved to a degree that we can now do such things."

Mr. Sununu's class on executive staffing follows a visit late last year by Soviet legislators who went to Congress for tips on running their fledgling parliament.

The Soviet Embassy made tentative inquiries about a similar visit to the White House after the Soviet parliament elected Mr. Gorbachev president on March 14.

The plan for Mr. Sununu's seminar was not made final until June 2, when Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev met at Camp David. "They began talking about the presidency and organization and scheduling," an official said.

Mr. Bush showed Mr. Gorbachev his minute-by-minute schedule, the official said, and Mr. Gorbachev asked if he could study the document. "Keep it," Mr. Bush replied.

"Gorbachev then said that he would like to have someone talk to Sununu about how the presidency works as an institution," an aide to Mr. Sununu recalled.

"Our resident Sovietologists were impressed with how quickly they followed up," the aide said.

He said the White House heard from Moscow on June 5, the day after Mr. Gorbachev went home, and Mr. Shkabardnya arrived on Monday.

Mr. Shkabardnya, an aide previously unknown to the White House, came with five other Soviet officials.

"He's an engineer, like Sununu, so Sununu liked him," the aide said. "There was no ideology, no policy, no philosophy. It was all process, process, process."

Touring the White House, the visitors "went from mailroom to switchboard," the aide said. "But of course they didn't go to the situation room," the top-secret command center in the White House basement, he said.

The Soviet officials were briefed on the structure of the cabinet councils on domestic policy and economic policy, an aide to Mr. Sununu said. Using specific examples, they were shown how policy documents move through the bureaucracy to the president's desk, he said.

The Soviet visitors seemed especially interested in learning how often the president talked with his cabinet secretaries and how the White House communicated with the agencies, officials said.

Frederick D. McClure, the legislative liaison, was asked "how we decide who gets to see the president, how we tell them what legislation we're for," an official said.

Dmitri K. Simes, a Soviet specialist with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, noted that Mr. Gorbachev was grappling with the transformation of a government run by the Communist Party into the more Western model of legislative and executive branches.

"I think that in terms of the mechanics of government and helping them to remove the power from the party apparatus and give it to the presidency, which is in everyone's interest, it is entirely constructive for Sununu to be doing this," he said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

'New Forestry' Aims At Mimicking Nature

Scientists in the Pacific Northwest are recommending a new approach to logging and forest management, which they have dubbed "New Forestry," The New York Times reports. The scientists want to put an end to "clear-cuts" that totally denude logging sites in a checkerboard of approximately 40-acre (16-hectare) patches. Instead, loggers would be required to leave more living trees and natural debris — the way forest fires do — to help regenerate forests.

But the new logging sites could be far larger than the current clear-cuts. State Representative Jolene Unsoeld, a Democrat, has drafted a bill that would require trials of the new logging techniques in three of the areas that have been preserved for the northern spotted owl, a rare species that is dependent on old-growth forests. The trials would help show whether a sensitive species can coexist with the New Forestry.

Thus far, neither the loggers nor environmentalists are enthusiastic. "It's going to be a novel excuse to cut fewer trees," said Mark Rae, the executive director of the American Forest Resource Alliance, an industry trade group.

An ecologist with the Wilderness Society, David Wilcove, said, "The New Forestry is no substitute for protecting old growth."

Short Takes

More than 200 people who had been told they were winners in a lottery drawing in Los Angeles turned up to collect their money only to find their prize was free accommodation at a local jail. All were suspected or convicted felons on the loose, and they were contacted by mail through unsuspecting relatives. "Some of them tell us they know they're under arrest, but they ask, 'Do I still get my tickets?' " said a deputy, Bernadette Roberts. "One gentleman, even as he was being booked, still kept hoping he was on 'Candid Camera.' "

More and more adults are taking piano lessons. "It has been an explosion," says the national chairman of the Independent Music Teachers Forum, Alison Barr of Brookline, Massachusetts. She says more than half of her pupils are adults, up from 25 percent four years ago. Part of the reason may be that celebrities, like the actor Jack Lemmon or the television talk-show host Phil Donahue, speak publicly about taking piano lessons. The National Piano Foundation now offers a slide presentation for teachers, "Teaching Bigger Fingers to Play."

Last year, Los Angeles became the busiest U.S. port, handling $55 billion worth of cargo to $49 billion for second-ranked New York. The boom is the result of surging trade with the Far East and a trend toward sending ships to West Coast ports and transshipping their cargoes by train all over the United States, even to the East Coast. The next-ranking ports are also on the Pacific Coast: Long Beach, California; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

Maine is considering a ban on smoking in one-room restaurants. It would be the stiffest statewide ban in the United States, though several cities ban smoking in restaurants. Hundreds of cities limit smoking to part of the establishment. Cindy Moran, who runs J's Oyster bar and restaurant in Portland, Maine, says the ban would drive her out of business as customers switched to restaurants with more than one room.

A letter to The Washington Post from a reader, Constance Cooper: "Did I read in the 'Personalities' column May 31, referring to a legal battle between two women, the word 'clawing'? Does this word 'clawing' also refer to the way male legal combatants treat each other? When was the last time you used the word 'clawing' in an article about male antagonists? Never? That's what I thought."

Arthur Higbee

Mark Cardwell/Reuters

FLAG DAY BURNING — *Supporters of the Emergency Committee to Stop the Flag* Amendment burning a flag in New York on Flag Day. The Supreme Court has ruled flag-burning a protected right; some congressmen have pledged a constitutional amendment outlawing it. The protesters were responding to the group's call to "burn your favorite symbol of oppression."

Telescope Scientists Say The Hobbled Hubble May Work by Year-End

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Seven weeks after its launching, the Hubble Space Telescope is giving controllers and engineers fits as they struggle to overcome difficulties with antennae, guidance censors, star trackers and the spacecraft's bad case of jitters.

All may eventually go well, scientists and officials say, but the $1.5 billion telescope probably will not be ready for full operation until the end of the year, and it is not yet certain that the instrument will fulfill all of the most optimistic expectations.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Thursday that major changes in the computer programs and operational procedures would be tested in the next two months, mainly to correct the two most serious malfunctions: the frequent loss of contact with guide stars and the vibrations caused by temperature changes when the spacecraft passes from night to day and back to night again.

The deputy director of the Hubble project, Jean Olivier, sought to assure scientists at a meeting in Albuquerque of the American Astronomical Society that the general condition of the spacecraft was excellent and that its malfunctions were now understood and "resolvable."

"All in all, we're making progress, but it's slower than we thought," he said, noting recent improvements in focusing the telescope.

Most astronomers express guarded optimism about the telescope's prospects. They advised patience, however, because it can take a year or more to check out and learn to operate even a new ground-based telescope, and the Hubble is much more complex and out of physical reach.

The spacecraft's day-night vibrations must be corrected if the telescope is to meet "performance specifications," Mr. Olivier said.

The plan is to make major revisions in the computer programs to modify the way the spacecraft's stabilization system responds to the swaying of the solar-power panels as their metal braces expand and contract in the changing temperatures.

Mr. Olivier said making the alterations in the computer programs and the spacecraft 380 miles (630 kilometers) above Earth would be "kind of like changing a spark plug while driving down the road."

That is, he explained, one must be extremely careful in maintaining control of the vehicle and not causing more damage. The change is expected to be completed by August or September.

"This is a complex piece of machinery, and you just don't simply go up there and turn it on," said Alan Dressler, an astrophysicist at the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Rodger Doxsey, a manager of spacecraft operations at the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, reported that some of the malfunctions could have a "possible impact" on scientific observations, but he said that it should be "minor in the long run."

He predicted that the observatory, with its 94.5-inch (240-centimeter) mirror, the most powerful ever put in orbit, will "meet prelaunch performance and efficiency goals."

F. Duccio Macchetto, the chief scientist for the faint-object camera, built by the European Space Agency, said the next testing milestone would be to take the first picture with that camera, which is scheduled for Sunday morning.

Louisiana Moves to Ban Abortions

By Frances Frank Marcus
New York Times Service

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — The Louisiana House of Representatives has voted overwhelmingly in favor of a new law that would ban virtually all abortions, permitting them only to save the life of a pregnant woman.

The legislation, approved 74 to 27, Thursday, has no exceptions for rape or incest, although Governor Charles E. (Buddy) Roemer 3d, a Democrat, has vowed to veto a bill that does not permit abortions in those circumstances.

The law would carry a penalty of up to 10 years in prison for anyone found guilty of performing an abortion.

The bill's sponsors said the penalties would apply only to a physician or other person who performs the abortion and not to a pregnant woman, but opponents said that was by no means clear as the legislation is written.

The state Senate is expected to take up the bill before the legislature's session ends next month.

The bill's supporters said they think they can achieve the two-thirds vote in both houses to override Governor Roemer's veto, even though a Louisiana governor's veto has not been overridden in 70 years.

Louisiana has anti-abortion laws on the books, but a 1976 federal court injunction has prevented the state from enforcing them. A law enacted in 1855 required up to 10 years of hard labor for doctors convicted of performing abortions. The new bill retains that criminal penalty and adds a fine of $10,000 to $100,000.

In New York, Cardinal John J. O'Connor warned Roman Catholic politicians on Thursday that they risked being excommunicated from the Catholic Church if they were persistent in supporting a woman's right to abortion.

Those at risk, he said, are Catholics who "are perceived not only as treating church teaching on abortion with contempt, but helping to multiply abortions by advocating legislation supporting abortion or by making public funds available for abortion."

"For the common good," the cardinal said, "such Catholics must be warned that they are at risk of excommunication."

The threat by Cardinal O'Connor was stronger than any statement he or any other major Catholic bishop in the United States has made in the recent abortion debate.

Excommunication is the most powerful punishment that the church can impose. It is a sanction that cuts the Catholic off from the sacraments such as confirmation, communion and matrimony. It is rarely imposed.

Among the actions that can result in excommunication are heresy, apostasy — or the abandoning of faith — and direct involvement in abortion.

After Barry, Rebirth for Capital or New Grounds for Critics?

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A painful era in this federal city's relationship to Congress and the country comes to an end with Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr.'s decision not to run for re-election.

But it is far from clear whether what follows will be a political rebirth for the troubled city or just a refocusing of complaints by its legion of critics.

Washington's political establishment voiced relief the morning after Mr. Barry's announcement, the long-awaited denouement of the political drama created when the mayor was arrested in January on charges of smoking crack under the eye of an *FBI* camera at a downtown hotel.

After that arrest, all the city's problems — the murders, the dropouts, the infant mortality, the drug use — seemed suddenly to be embodied in this one man who 12 years ago brought whites and blacks together to elect him mayor. But he slowly lost his widespread support until only a core of firm backers was left by the time of his announcement on Wednesday.

Compounding the bleak problems, symbolized by the Barry era, were the worsening political strains between local leaders and Congress, exemplified most recently by the efforts of Congress to dictate to Washington how it should spend its police budget.

"The city was being distracted from really focusing on those problems that affect it," Joslyn N. Williams, the city's Democratic Party leader, said of Mr. Barry's legal and political troubles. "Our relationship with Congress was at a standstill.

"Our enemies were using this as an excuse to really whip the city, and our friends were being put on the defensive. Now I think that excuse and impediment has been removed."

But Mr. Barry's departure will not solve the city's underlying problems. There are all the problems of poverty and crime and taxes that many American cities struggle with, plus the special relationship that only Washington has to Capitol Hill and the nation.

Mr. Barry had strained that relationship to the point where the city was "shunned" by members of Congress, Democrat and Republican, who viewed the Washington government as mismanaged and corrupt, a senior congressional staff aide said.

To the extent that problems of mismanagement or corruption were directly the result of Mr. Barry's presence, his departure may indeed help ease the strains with Congress. But there is considerable belief, in Congress and among the city's political figures, that critics of the city had used Mr. Barry's problems as an excuse and that they would find new ground to criticize the Washington after Mr. Barry is gone.

Under the U.S. Constitution, Washington, the District of Columbia, is a ward of Congress.

Congress has all the power to tax and spend, and the mayor and his government are delegated these powers by Congress. Members frequently use the city's appropriations bill as a place to fight about national issues, knowing that they can boast about it back home without paying a political price with voters in the district.

This year Congress barred the district from spending money — even money it raised itself — on abortions for poor women. Some lawmakers are also hoping to reinstate the death penalty in Washington for certain crimes.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson said that many members of Congress had used Mr. Barry's presence in office "as a reason for not voting for statehood," which Mr. Jackson is pushing. Yet no one interviewed on Thursday thought the city was any closer to statehood than it was before Mr. Barry said he was leaving.

Mr. Jackson has re-emerged in recent days as the chief voice in favor of a plea-bargaining deal for Mr. Barry that would avoid a trial that could further damage the image of both Washington and its black political leadership.

If no deal is struck, the trial will most certainly be under way while Nelson Mandela, the South African black nationalist leader, is visiting Washington.

Party officials said it would be several weeks before the shape of the September Democratic primary became clear. Mr. Barry may yet try to help either John Ray or Charlene Drew Jarvis, both members of City Council.

Sharon Pratt Dixon, an officer of the local power utility, has impressed insiders with her campaigning but has yet to make much of an impact on voters.

The one white candidate in the field, David A. Clarke, the chairman of the City Council, has already demonstrated his ability to win black votes.

In the days before his announcement, Mr. Barry and his allies had blamed the white prosecutors for his plight, helping to fuel an image of racial polarization. Lost was the irony that a man first elected mayor because he had the strongest biracial appeal was reduced in his last days of power to holding an angry and disaffected base with charges of racism.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Scientists Are Excited By Progress on Herpes

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ending a 15-year hunt by dozens of laboratories, scientists say they have discovered how the herpes virus that causes cold sores invades human cells.

And in related studies, researchers have detected further evidence linking the virus to atherosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries.

The scientists found that the herpes simplex type I virus, a commonplace microbe, infiltrates its target by piggybacking on a vital hormone-like protein that cells require to survive.

The researchers predicted that the discovery will allow them to design drugs that block infection by the herpes simplex type I virus. And they are also trying to discover whether the herpes simplex type II virus, which causes genital herpes, infects cells in the same way.

The research was described Friday in the journal Science.

The virus is widespread in most societies. In the United States, experts said that 80 to 90 percent of the population has been infected with the virus and that millions have had the cold sores it can produce.

"This is one of the most widespread viruses in the U.S., and now we know how it gets in," said Dr. David P. Hajjar, a professor of biochemistry and pathology at Cornell Medical College in Ithaca, New York, who was the senior author on the report.

"If we can nail down the connection between herpes and atherosclerosis, then this discovery will have major, major ramifications."

Other researchers in the field agreed that the identification of the herpes gateway into the cell was a significant finding.

"Many labs have been going after this one for a long time," said Dr. Niza Frenkel, a molecular geneticist and herpes virus expert at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland.

But a few virologists cautioned that Dr. Hajjar and his colleagues have yet to prove definitively that they found the most important cellular entry for herpes. They argued that a number of his results could be interpreted in more than one way.

Dr. Hajjar and his co-workers showed that the herpes virus invaded cells through a type of protein known as a receptor on the outer membrane of many cells.

The normal role of the receptor is to clasp molecules of a protein called fibroblast growth factor that float by in the bloodstream, and to yank them into the cell. Once inside, the growth factor stimulates cell division or performs a similar growth-related task.

The Cornell work suggested that the herpes virus latches onto fibroblast growth factor and is pulled into the cell coincidentally by the receptor.

The Cornell scientists are now attempting to develop a drug that mimics the shape of the growth factor. They hope that it will interfere with herpes infection by soaking up viruses before they have a chance to attach themselves to the genuine growth proteins in the body.

But unlike the natural growth factors, the mock drug will not be able to link up with the cell receptor, and therefore the virus will be prevented from being taken into cells.

The researchers said it was not yet clear how the drug would be administered.

Dr. Hajjar said he believed that such a drug could help prevent atherosclerosis.

Government In Ecuador Faces Loss

Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos, his popularity declining amid a deepening economic crisis, faces the prospect of a sizable setback in midterm elections on Sunday, political analysts and opinion polls indicate.

Recent polls in local newspapers show Mr. Borja's social democratic party, the Democratic Left, rapidly losing ground at the expense of the rightist Social Christian Party headed by the previous president, León Febres Cordero.

Another opposition party, the Ecuadoran Socialist Party, is also expected to make a strong showing in the congressional elections, the first major electoral test for Mr. Borja since becoming president two years ago.

With Mr. Borja halfway through a four-year presidential term, 60 seats are coming up for renewal in Ecuador's 72-seat parliament.

Mr. Borja's popularity has been eroded by inflation that is expected to hit 50 percent this year, a drop living standards and an unresolved foreign debt crisis.

Mr. Borja's party hold 31 seats in the one-chamber National Congress, which holds a full session for only two months every year. He had governed through a coalition with a minority Christian democratic grouping called the Popular Democracy-Democratic Christian Union and two Communist deputies.

The governing coalition collapsed last year, but the president has been able to run the country because his party retains a majority in the 28-member legislative body, drawn from the parliament, which meets throughout the year.

If the Democratic Left suffers a significant setback at the polls, Mr. Borja's ability to continue governing would depend largely on how skillfully he could put together alliances with other parties.

Guy Paulin, French Fashion Designer, Dies at 44

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Guy Paulin, 44, the French fashion designer who was one of the leading stylists of the 1970s, died in Paris of an AIDS-related illness, a colleague said Thursday.

Mr. Paulin, a specialist in the use of meshed fabrics, designed elegant, simple and supple clothes. He began his career in the Printemps department store in Paris and then worked for the Dorothée Bis fashion house before setting up a company in his own name in 1975. Five years later he introduced a collection under his own name.

In 1983, he designed the ready-to-wear collection under the Chloé label before reintroducing his own collection in 1986. His last collection was presented in October.

(Reuters, AFP)

■ *Other deaths:*

John Sommerskill, 65, an educator who was president of San Francisco State College for two years when the campus was swept by political and social unrest in the 1960s, of liver cancer Thursday in Belle Mead, New Jersey.

Jay Gorney, 93, whose song "Brother Can You Spare a Dime" became the musical symbol for the Depression years in the United States, of Parkinson's disease Thursday in New York. He wrote "Brother," for the 1932 show "Americana." His film scores included "Mona Lisa" and "They Can't Get You Down."

Elsie Waters, 95, who with her sister Doris formed a wartime radio comedy duo that was regarded as a British institution, Thursday in London. The characters of Gert and Daisy, a pair of cockney gossips, were created by accident when the sisters needed material for the flip side of a 78 rpm record.

Seosamh Mac Grianna, 89, who adapted folk tales into Irish stories, Monday in Ireland. Among his works were "Mo Bhealach Fein" (My Own Way), "An Druma Mor" (The Big Drum). He translated many books into Irish, including "Ivanhoe" and "Ben Hur."

John Manley, 82, who helped the Manhattan Project build the first atomic bomb during World War II, of heart failure Monday in Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Thibault J.P. Boulet, a fashion designer, 42, in Palm Beach, Florida, on Thursday after a long illness. Trained in Paris in the atelier of Yves Saint Laurent, he held a number of positions in the fashion world. Recently he founded his own studio couture business in New York.

Bruno Gouvy, 27, a snow surfer who made pioneering descents in the Himalayas and the Alps, Friday when he skidded on an ice patch shortly after being dropped by helicopter on the top of the Aiguille Verte, a 4,122-meter (13,523-foot) peak on the Mont Blanc massif in the French Alps. He held the altitude record for his sport with a descent on Mount Everest last year starting from 8,400 meters (27,650 feet).

Bush, in Veto, Urges A Neutral Bureaucracy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush vetoed a bill Friday to ease a ban on political activity by government workers, saying the measure would destroy their "essential political neutrality."

Mr. Bush said the bill on softening the 51-year-old Hatch Act would "inevitably lead to repoliticizing" the bureaucracy.

WHY BROKERS ARE DISCOVERING THE OTHER RIVIERA.

This is the Florida Riviera, where we're paying top commission on the most successful residential island on Florida's Gold Coast. Golf, tennis, two marinas, gourmet dining and more make this greater Miami's most desirable year-round or vacation location. So if you have clients interested in upscale Florida living and you can accompany them to Florida on company sponsored buying trips, post or fax your interest in being a Williams Island Broker on your company letterhead, attention International Sales Director. We will arrange an interview in your area. 7900 Island Boulevard Williams Island, Florida 33160 Fax: 305-931-1857.

WILLIAMS ISLAND
The Florida Riviera

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Rampage in Romania

For Eastern Europe's nascent democracies, the acid test is whether they can bring themselves to tolerate opposition. Romania's misnamed National Salvation Front fails it. Challenged by peaceful demonstrators, it has responded with ferocity like that seen around Tiananmen Square last year, staining Bucharest with ever more blood.

The rampages in Bucharest follow flawed elections that gave former Communists who dominate the front a semblance of a mandate. For President Ion Iliescu to contend that he is saving democracy by loosing police and armed workers on "fascist rebels" is sheer effrontery, typical of the tyrant he once served.

At a time of national elections in all six former Soviet-bloc countries, this savagery sets Romania apart. Its authors should not doubt the revulsion it arouses — especially since violence could spill into Bulgaria, where former Communist leaders also confront mass demonstrations.

Just as in Beijing, it was not fascists but hunger-strikers who aroused the Romanian regime's wrath. University Square in Bucharest had been occupied since April 22 by demonstrators demanding the resignation of high-ranking former Communists. Until this week, dissidents thought they had a deal with middle-echelon officials to end their protest in return for access to state-run television. On Wednesday, the regime struck without cause. Riot police armed with electric prods cleared the square, burned tents and detained about 260 hunger-strikers. Hundreds were wounded when protesters retaliated by storming police headquarters and a television station. Miners armed with clubs were trucked into Bucharest and exhorted to search out dissidents.

Responsibility for this brutality lies squarely with the leaders who seemingly concluded that a skewed election provided a license for violence. It offends sense for Mr. Iliescu to accuse opposition newspapers and proven democrats of joining in a fascist plot. The charge comes from rulers who have failed to disband the despised, though renamed, Securitate police force and who ordered the secret execution of President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife.

Unlike other East bloc countries, Romania had a bloody uprising that left the power structure intact. Both the poorest and most repressive of Warsaw Pact states, Romania remained grimly aloof.

Mr. Iliescu has said he seeks a new course that would bring Romania social democracy and eventual membership in the European Community. He needs to be reminded, and clearly, that if he seeks peace at home and approval abroad, his government has to show the restraint and respect that it demands from opponents.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Baker Serves Notice

In different ways the United States is serving notice on both Palestinians and Israelis that American participation in efforts to build a peace between them cannot be taken for granted. This is a momentous move, for there is a risk in making such an assertion that the parties will drift further into tension and hostility. But there is also a risk that without the setting of such conditions, the United States will waste its diplomatic capital and regional deterioration will spin on anyway.

To the PLO, Washington continues to insist that it condemn and discipline the faction that launched a disgusting terrorist raid on Israel on May 30. To do so would merely be in accordance with the PLO's pledge when it opened a dialogue with the United States late in 1988, so it is hardly a lot to ask. It is, rather, the minimum.

An American wink or any other kind of acquiescence would undercut the struggle against terrorism, tarnish U.S. credibility across the Middle East, and no doubt stir the Congress to act on its own to break the American-PLO link. The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, is dancing around: He is reluctant not only to lose the PLO's hard-won Washington connection but to make another payment for it. Equivocation is the traditional unifier of the Palestinian national movement, and the curse of progress toward a Palestinian state. The PLO cannot expect others to respect their obligations to Palestinians if it does not respect its own.

To the new Israeli government, Secretary of State James Baker has now said that unless it makes the compromises necessary to open Israeli-Palestinian talks, the United States will back off from Mideast diplomacy. He delivered this message in a sharp tone that itself became an item in the news. Still, the tone was mellow and the message moderate next to the policies announced by Yitzhak Shamir. His Likud party has changed partners, having released Labor, which had pulled Likud somewhat toward the center, and having embraced alliance with conservative parties that are pulling it far to the right. Under the new Likud government, talks with Palestinians move from almost-within-grasp to out-of-reach. In these circumstances, Mr. Baker's response was understandable.

It would be unfortunate to see the American diplomatic door closing on the PLO, if only because the PLO is an important player in a region important to the United States. It would be doubly unfortunate to see an American diplomatic door of another sort closing on Israel, suspending one of the chief instruments — a shared Mideast policy — for supporting America's deep friendship and abiding concern for Israel.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Mayor's Decision

The announcement by Marion Barry that he will not seek a fourth term as mayor of Washington comes as a relief to a city beset by drugs and by the strong suspicion that Mr. Barry himself may be a drug abuser. Now both the mayor and America's capital can get on with recovery.

Mr. Barry's remarkable career makes his ignominious demise even sadder. The son of Mississippi sharecroppers, he jumped into the civil rights movement in the early 1960s and was the first national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He became active in Washington politics and took office as mayor in 1979.

Though hampered by laws that give Washington only limited control over its municipal affairs, Mr. Barry generated economic development projects and tended to neglected social ills. He was a source of particular pride for poor blacks and a symbol of growing black political power.

But the shining accomplishments were clouded. Several subordinates were charged with corruption and fraud. Rumors circulated of drug use by Mr. Barry. In 1988, the growth of drugs and drug-related violence made Washington the murder capital of the nation. Other problems mounted, like prison overcrowding, homelessness and a budget that is $90 million out of balance.

In January, the mayor allegedly smoked crack cocaine with a friend in a Washington hotel. The encounter was videotaped in a joint sting operation of the FBI and Washington police. It formed the basis of drug possession and perjury charges to be heard in Mr. Barry's federal trial, which began this week. Whether or not he negotiates a plea bargain, his troubles made it impossible for him to deal with those of his city.

In his announcement Wednesday, Mr. Barry declared that "a time for healing" had arrived. His departure from center stage allows that process to begin.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Romania: Familiar Methods

The National Salvation Front is led by people whose original motivation was anti-Ceausescu rather than anti-Communist. Some served in the old regime at a senior level. Deals have been done to retain the loyalty of the dreaded Securitate, only a few of whose members have been brought to justice. President Iliescu and his colleagues, with their election out of the way, have apparently had enough of public protest and wish to reassert firm control. They do not seem fussy about how they achieve this goal. The West should maintain its vigilance and continue to link aid to the government's level of respect for human rights.

— The Age (Melbourne).

Algeria's Second Revolution

The fundamentalists' victory in the local elections marks the second Algerian revolution. But the adversary was still France — yesterday's colonizer now represents the successful economic model of the West. In Algeria, revolution is first of all revulsion.

After experimenting with socialism, Algerians now seem tempted by a second dead end, fundamentalism. Despairing of the future, they turn toward the past. They want to take refuge in a faith which, for each complicated question, gives a simple answer.

— Le Figaro (Paris).

Keep Talking to the PLO

A new round of violence is threatening to engulf the Middle East. Much now depends on whether the Shamir government will make good its threat to expand Jewish settlements in the occupied territories or, even worse, expel all Palestinians from these areas. Faced with such a potentially explosive situation, the United States should maintain its dialogue with the PLO, so that it can counsel restraint. It should revive its peace initiative and, at the same time, make the point to Israel that it must not do anything that would provoke new violence.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Tokyo's Eye on Cambodia

In hosting the recent Cambodian talks, Tokyo acceded to Vietnam's suggestion that only the Hun Sen regime and Prince Sihanouk be invited. The three-faction coalition government supported by ASEAN has been left out in the cold. Japan's motive clearly is to play a bigger role in Indochinese affairs with an eye to the lucrative Indochinese market. [This is] indeed worrying.

— Lianhe Zaobao (Singapore).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kronenpfd, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 United Kingdom, Herald Tribune House, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Carroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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Bush's Low-Key Summitry Is Vindicated

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The political right in the United States had a fine old time beating up on George Bush after the recent summit meeting. He was not tough enough on a weakened Soviet Union, conservatives complained; he was taken in by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Events have exploded those complaints with embarrassing swiftness. Developments in the U.S.S.R. show that Mr. Bush's tactics are working to help move Soviet policy in the direction the United States favors on all the major issues.

Patience has been the keynote of the president's approach to Soviet-American relations, before and at the latest meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Thus he stayed calm when Moscow slapped an embargo on supplies to rebellious Lithuania, making clear American sympathy with the Baltic states' moves for independence but taking no punitive action.

Lithuania was one subject of complaint about the president's summit performance. He should not have signed a trade agreement, the critics said, without obtaining a promise from Mr. Gorbachev to ease his pressure on the republic.

Mr. Bush decided, after much debate inside the administration, that it would be counterproductive to try to make Mr. Gorbachev back down in the summit glare on a matter as politically sensitive as secessions from the Soviet Union. Mr. Bush went ahead on trade knowing (and Mr. Gorbachev knowing) that Congress would not carry out the agreement unless the Baltic situation eased.

Now Mr. Gorbachev has moved. This week he met with the Baltic leaders, and Moscow began loosening the embargo on Lithuania.

Germany was another subject on which the critics faulted Mr. Bush. Their point was that Mr. Gorbachev did not agree in Washington to the Western position that a newly united Germany should be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Gorbachev has yielded nothing on Germany, on Lithuania," a Wall Street Journal editorial said.

Here again Mr. Bush thought the tactic of pushing Mr. Gorbachev to "yield" would be unwise. Instead he spelled out the West's position, making clear that the United States and its allies were ready to offer the Soviet Union assurances for its security vis-à-vis a strong Germany.

This week Mr. Gorbachev agreed that in a new Germany the former West German army could belong to NATO while the former East German forces would not be attached to the Warsaw Pact. That is a meaningful step toward acceptance that a united Germany in NATO is better for the East's and the West's security.

Arms control, always a cause for conservative bristling, had much attention in a post-summit criticism. A rightist outfit called the Center for Security Policy said the strategic arms framework agreement was "the worst strategic miscalculation on the part of a president of the United States since the Yalta conference."

Yet the START treaty, if completed along present lines, would reduce the number of America's strategic nuclear warheads by 6.3 percent and the Soviet Union's by 13.8 percent. The United States would gain equality in the only area in which the Soviet Union now has a numerical edge, ballistic missiles. The U.S. forces would be allowed a greater number of nuclear bombs and cruise missiles.

Most analysts in and out of government have concluded, as a Wall Street Journal story put it, that the START treaty "will be lopsided in most respects in favor of the U.S."

Finally, the critics complained that Mr. Bush gave the Soviet president a boost at the summit just as he was fading politically at home. His troubles are mounting, the argument went, he is moving too slowly on reforms — and we should keep our distance from him.

Mr. Gorbachev does indeed face a sea of troubles. No one can be sure that he will survive politically.

The process of democratization that he started is by all signs proceeding. There is a freedom of discourse unimaginable in the Soviet Union until now. This week the Supreme Soviet approved a new press law that abolishes censorship and allows anyone to start a newspaper or a magazine.

In those circumstances the correct American course is surely to encourage the movement toward freedom quietly, without the overt pressure that might produce a backlash.

At the same time, America wants to conclude agreements that reduce military threats, like START. To hang back from those because of doubts about Mr. Gorbachev's hold on power would hardly be in the U.S. interest.

Mr. Bush got it right. The most interesting thing about his summit critics is really the frivolousness of their complaints. The end of the Cold War has deprived the American right of its motherhood issue, the Communist threat. It is straining to keep the fear alive, and the strain shows.

The New York Times.

But He Should Cut Out His Pre-election Posturing

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Do you wonder why the ordinarily reasonable George Bush is wrapping himself in a "flag amendment" to lead an assault on the Bill of Rights?

Are you puzzled by the president's arts flip-flop, as he now backs away from the public funding of obscene or sacrilegious art?

These questions have a common answer: The 1990 mid-term election campaign is under way.

The Republican goal is to make inroads into the moderate middle with centrist domestic policies and nice-guy treatment of collapsing Communists, while holding the growling right by punching its supposed hot buttons of superpatriotism and anti-pornism.

The Democratic goal is simply to re-elect incumbents to Congress. To this unimspiring end, the party will raid the Treasury to fund mass mailings to constituents; its philosophy is to summitize on the budget deficit until after the election and hope for the invigorating boost of a major recession.

These are unworthy goals and demeaning strategies. Should Americans throw up their hands and say, "I never vote, it only encourages them"?

No; now is the time for Democrats to get mad at their leaders for hiding out in the Hill (doesn't anybody want to start to run for president?) and for Republican voters to refuse to be manipulated by White House politics of cultural resentment.

I will do my bit from the right, beginning with a brief diatribe against the abandonment of conservative principle in the unconscionable and wholly unnecessary attack on the Bill of Rights.

The central tenet of conservatism is that "unless it is necessary to change, it is necessary not to change." America is not under intolerable siege or danger of overthrow; absolutely no need exists to amend the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, assembly and religion.

Flag-burners, by infuriating most of their fellow citizens, seek repression; to fool with the Bill of Rights would play into their hands. The way to frustrate those who test the strength of the constitution is to ignore them, not to make prime-time political martyrs out of them.

Equally important, conservatives aware of the Founding Fathers' prohibition of the establishment of an official religion reject the application of the word "desecration" to the nation's symbol.

Although Americans may express religious belief in political settings — from an opening prayer in Congress to "In God We Trust" on coins — in this democracy, nothing political can be consecrated, or "made sacred."

Should Americans respect the flag? Always. Should they worship the flag? Never. Salute the flag, but reserve worship for God.

The campaign-year inclination to treat the American eagle as the Golden Calf is closely related to the controversy over the use of public money to support sacrilegious or borderline-obscene works of art.

At first, the president reacted to the outrage of conservatives at the taxpayer support of the Mapplethorpe and Serrano works by disapproving "censorship." That allied him with the cultural-political left. But censorship is not the issue; funding is. Artists are free to express themselves in outrageous ways, but the government is not obligated to buy their works. Freedom of expression is a right, but payment for it is not an entitlement.

Mr. Bush's political advisers warned him this was a cultural resentment button on a par with flag-burning. With an eye to the 1990 campaigns, he swung around; we will see new accountability in the way taxpayer money goes to the arts.

I happen to believe the arts and the Feds should never be bedfellows, but that is my libertarian self-indulgence. Today's focus is on why Mr. Bush veered from his middle-road instincts: in this case, he is moving only to palliate the anti-pornists. He should cut out all this flag-waving, anti-porn posturing; that is not why most righties vote Republican. And his macho-bluenose pose will never fool the hard right; they know he is no first-term Reagan.

Now what about you Democrats? As the 1990 campaign begins, are you satisfied with the abuse by Congress of franking, the free-mail privilege, and the absence of frankness on the left?

The New York Times.

De Gaulle: Defying the People to Save Democracy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It was 50 years ago Monday, the 18th of June, that General Charles de Gaulle broadcast from London to tell the French that the defeat of France's armies was not the defeat of France.

"France is not alone," he said. "This is a world war. Overwhelmed today by mechanized forces, we can conquer in the future ... The flame of French resistance must not and will not be extinguished."

He was then a 49-year-old professional soldier, just promoted (temporarily) to brigadier general, who for 13 days had been serving as a junior cabinet officer in the collapsing government of Paul Reynaud. Marshal Philippe Pétain had taken power in France the day before and capitulated to the Germans.

Few in France heard the broadcast. The French were tuned to Paris, not the BBC. Few responded. A friend of the general's young military aide, working in London, had come round the night before to help type out the broadcast draft. She was the first Free French recruit.

The morning following the broadcast five men knocked at de Gaulle's door: a mechanic, an advertising agent, two members of the French Embassy in London and the head of the French Institute. Most of the French community in London seemed indifferent or hostile. The British authorities were skeptical, though willing to let de Gaulle try his luck. (Churchill said to the British officer who had flown de Gaulle to London, "Why have you brought me this unknown general? Why not a political man ... a *name* at least?")

It is a well-known story. This one man, with the few people who rallied to him, was able, chiefly by will power, to save his country's honor, and by war's end restore his nation to a place among the major powers. And then, of course, he did it a second time, in 1958, when the Fourth Republic, foundering in the crisis of the Algerian uprising, was at the edge of civil war.

It is a story that poses a troubling question about the capacities of democracy. One of the general's later collaborators quotes a remark de Gaulle made while preparing his memoirs. He said: "I am not concerned with the happiness of the French. One dies for France. That proves that there is something different from and bigger than the French."

What American political figure today would be capable of saying "I am not concerned with the happiness of Americans; the American nation is more important than whether Americans are happy"? What German politician or what Canadian (even with his nation on the brink of breakup) would say it?

De Gaulle made himself an outlaw to do what he was determined to do. He was disobeying the orders of the legitimate government of France (Marshal Pétain was installed by Parliament) and was subsequently condemned to death for treason by the Vichy authorities.

He was indifferent to democratic opinion; his obligation was to a nation. The peoples' representatives had put Marshal Pétain in power, and the French people in 1940 almost certainly would have voted for the marshal and for collaboration with the German occupation, or at least for peaceful acceptance of it. They certainly would not have voted for de Gaulle.

De Gaulle acted as he did because he believed that he was right. If he failed, it made no difference. He was obliged to act in the face of the risk of failure, and despite the indifference or hostility of most of his fellow countrymen. Resistance was a moral act. He was acting on what he considered an historical imperative.

The problem of the Great Man is a serious and treacherous one for democracy. The paradox of de Gaulle is that by autocratic action in defiance of the democratic majority he saved and restored the democratic institutions of the French Republic, while those democratically appointed to do so were betraying those institutions. He did the same thing in 1958.

But should the survival of democracy rest on the providential man? It is unreasonable that it should, but in the event, in 1940, that answer was yes, it did depend on such men — on de Gaulle and Churchill. But there were other "providential men" at the time grossly disregarding the public happiness in the name of state and nation. France's fortune — like Britain's — was that their providential men were moral men. Saying that, however, does not solve the problem for the rest of us.

I suppose there is no solution, other than to respect and cultivate morality — not much done these days. De Gaulle said after his retirement: "The main thing now is to know whether I have been France's last chance for a very long time, or if France will find someone else when another great crisis arises. Of course it is only in a crisis that such a question arises. I myself would never have been that chance for France had it not been in the worst of crises."

There is nothing to add to that.

International Herald Tribune.
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The UN Must Pull Itself Into the '90s

By Ramses Nassif

GENEVA — Are the historic changes transforming the world making the United Nations irrelevant? To many of those who know it best, the answer is yes.

In a recent article entitled "The United Nations and Its Enemies," Sir Brian Urquhart, the former UN undersecretary-general, wrote: "That the organization needs to be reformed, strengthened and modernized should by now be obvious."

The world of 1990, he noted, bears little resemblance to that of 1945. With East and West moving closer, the differences between North and South, between developed and developing nations, seem a more likely source of future difficulties.

In 1945, the main common objective of nations was to avoid a third world war, to establish a collective system of peace and security and to reach agreement on disarmament. Today, other problems dominate, challenging many assumptions on which the UN system was based.

How then could the United Nations be reformed and modernized? I think a group or commission of eminent persons is needed — men and women of vision, imagination and international experience.

Jimmy Carter, as president, made human rights the cornerstone of his foreign policy. He was the architect of peace between Egypt and Israel. Recently, he has promoted the cause of peace in Nicaragua, the Sudan and the Middle East. He would make an able chairman for such a commission.

Its members might include people like Oscar Arias Sánchez, the Nobel laureate who forged the peace plan for Central America; Alexander Dubcek, president of the Parliament in Prague; Léopold Senghor, the former president of Senegal; Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, who has long advocated a just peace in the Mideast; and Butros Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, an expert on UN issues and international law.

Also, Gro Harlem Brundtland, the former prime minister of Norway, who chaired the World Commission on Environment and Development; Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, coordinator of UN humanitarian activities in Afghanistan; and Sir Brian Urquhart himself.

To create such a commission would require extensive consultations and lobbying. Hopefully, a draft resolution could be put together before the General Assembly session in September.

The mechanism for reform is set out in the UN Charter's Article 109. It says that a conference of all members "for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each member of the UN shall have one vote in the conference."

Skeptics may argue that implementing my suggestion would open a Pandora's box. But the United Nations must be modernized if it is to remain useful. Peace cannot wait.

The writer was press spokesman for Secretary-General U Thant. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Let Bonn Atone for Its Nuclear Sins

By Gary Milhollin

This is the second of two articles.

MADISON, Wisconsin — From 1983 to 1987, Alfred Hempel, a Düsseldorf-based nuclear-materials broker who died last year, smuggled enough heavy water to India to start three large reactors. Together, those facilities now make enough plutonium for 40 atomic bombs per year.

Mr. Hempel's secret heavy water shipments, which totaled at least 250 tons, allowed Indian reactors to escape international controls. India could finally build a nuclear arsenal.

But Mr. Hempel needed protection. U.S. intelligence had caught wind of him in early 1981. In secret cables, the State Department began alerting German officials to his shipments.

In one cable to the West German Foreign Ministry, which included flight plans and stopover points, American diplomats pleaded that "timely action by the Federal Republic is essential if the shipment is to be stopped." But in an Economics Ministry internal memo, an official observed that Mr. Hempel's firm had been "developed with Russian capital," and dismissed the American plea as "politically motivated."

Not until November 1983 did German auditors open Mr. Hempel's books, in response to U.S. complaints. They found that Mr. Hempel had shipped 60 tons of Chinese-origin heavy water to Bombay in 1982 and 1983. But the West German Economics Ministry did nothing. Its excuse was that Mr. Hempel had made the deal through a Swiss subsidiary, beyond the scope of German law.

In 1985 the Swiss started complaining. Bonn's embassy in Bern cabled home in July to report that Mr. Hempel had just smuggled a shipment of Soviet-origin heavy water through the Zurich airport. In a second cable, the embassy reported that the Swiss were "convinced that misdealings occurred."

German officials still did not act. A bureaucrat at the Economics Ministry wrote in an internal memo that Mr. Hempel was "well-known here," and that under German law "there is no leverage in this case."

Bern cabled again in February 1986, after Mr. Hempel had tried to smuggle a second Soviet shipment through Zurich. This time another Economics Ministry official was more specific: Mr. Hempel's "consortium of firms enjoys extraordinarily good relations with the East [bloc]. In my opinion, this would constitute an additional reason not to subject his firms to a foreign trade audit." With the 1985 and 1986 shipments, India started its second and third reactors free of inspection.

By 1988, even Norway was complaining. In May that year it discovered that Mr. Hempel had diverted 15 tons of Norwegian heavy water that was supposed to go to West Germany in 1983. He had flown the water instead to Switzerland, where he combined it with 4.7 tons of Soviet water secretly trucked in from Kiev, and sent the whole lot to Bombay.

Norway complained that the deal violated pledges in German shipping papers that the Norwegians had received — documents that promised delivery to Frankfurt. West German officials agreed but explained in an Economics Ministry memo that Bonn was blameless because the shipments "did not touch the national territory of the Federal Republic."

In fact, the Soviet shipment spent several days rolling across West Germany illegally in December 1983.

If German officials had followed up their November 1983 audit of Mr. Hempel, which revealed the secret Chinese shipments, they would have found the illegal December shipment and could have arrested Mr. Hempel in early 1984.

Even under West Germany's weak laws, this would have prevented the hundreds of tons of secret heavy water shipments that Mr. Hempel made from 1984 to 1987. But German officials, it seems, were not interested. Neither Mr. Hempel nor his agents were prosecuted.

West Germany's reckless acts have brought two poor countries to the nuclear threshold. Because of a disputed border, India and Pakistan are about to learn whether nuclear deterrence really works. At this critical moment of its reunification, Germany should admit its sins and lead the effort to pull South Asia back from the brink.

The writer, a professor at the University of Wisconsin School of Law, is director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Stanley's New Post

BRUSSELS — The *Indépendance Belge* states that Mr. Stanley has definitely accepted the post of Governor-General of the Congo Free State. He will begin his special duties towards the beginning of 1891, or earlier, if circumstances should induce King Leopold to recall him from America.

1915: Not a Single Gun

LONDON — Captain Turner, who commanded the Lusitania on the ill-fated liner's last voyage, giving evidence at the inquiry which opened at the Central Hall, Westminster, to-day [June 15] again emphatically denied that there is any truth in the German allegations that the Cunarder was armed. He declared that she not only did not carry a single gun, but that she was totally without means of defence. Captain Turner stated that he was on the port side when the first torpedo struck. He saw the wake of a second torpedo immediately following. He went at once to the navigating bridge and ordered full steam astern and tried to head for land. Everything possible was done for the passengers and every advance precaution had been taken, Captain Turner said.

1940: Lithuania Yields

MOSCOW — The Red Army was granted "free access" into Lithuanian territory today [June 15], the Lithuanian Cabinet resigned and a new regime was established at Kaunas, following acceptance of a Soviet ultimatum, it was announced officially tonight. (An authorized spokesman at Berlin said it was "a Russian-Lithuanian matter in which the Reich has no direct interest.") A special broadcast here of a Soviet official communiqué said the Lithuanians had accepted all Russian demands, chief of which were the right of entry of Russian troops and the resignation of Premier Antanas Merkys and his cabinet.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

U.S. Aide Suggests Doe Quit

Envoy Is Cheered At Liberia Rally

By Neil Henry
Washington Post Service

MONROVIA, Liberia — A senior U.S. Embassy official, speaking to a crowd of several thousand demonstrators here, has strongly suggested that President Samuel K. Doe resign to bring peace to Liberia.

Recalling a recent address by Mr. Doe, who said he was willing to make "any sacrifice" for peace, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Dennis Jett, said, "I would like those Liberians who said they would do anything they could to bring about peace in this country, to bring it about."

Mr. Jett's words brought a tremendous cheer from the demonstrators, who marched throughout the city in a driving rain on Thursday waving banners and singing a protest song. To the tune of "We Shall Overcome," the crowd sang "No more death squads now" and "Put your weapons down."

The statement by Mr. Jett, the embassy's ranking diplomat, was the strongest that any U.S. official has made publicly in urging Mr. Doe to resign.

Rebels of the National Patriotic Front have demanded that Mr. Doe, who has been in power since a coup 10 years ago, step down as a precondition for any peace settlement in the six-month civil war.

The U.S. government, traditionally Liberia's closest ally, has sharply cut economic and military support in recent years to the Doe regime, a target of persistent accusations of corruption and human-rights offenses. Still, the United States provides two military advisers to monitor Liberian Army operations, and most of Liberia's soldiers are outfitted with U.S.-made uniforms and weapons.

A U.S. Embassy official said Mr. Doe had shown no intentions of quitting.

Jon Hollander/Reuters

Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front, in Liberia on Friday with rebels preparing to advance to the front.

"He says he is afraid about what would happen to the country," the official said. "He is concerned about confusion."

The U.S. official said Mr. Doe seemed to be generally in touch with the country's crisis but had "an inflated view" of the army's ability to solve it.

■ Progress on Cease-Fire

Signs of progress toward a cease-fire emerged Friday as the government and the rebels began a third day of talks, Reuters reported from Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Thomas Woewiyu, the chief negotiator for the National Patriotic Front, said as he entered the talks that he was "very hopeful" a cease-fire could be arranged.

Another delegate, Samuel Dokie, the Front's political consultant, said that "things are progressing." He spoke outside the U.S. Embassy, where the talks are being held.

U.K. Reviews IRA Convictions

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

LONDON — The government has taken steps that could lead to the quashing of the convictions of seven people who were jailed in 1976 on charges of running a bomb factory for the Irish Republican Army.

The director of public prosecutions, Allan Green, said the convictions of the seven were "unsafe and unsatisfactory."

Home Secretary David Waddington told Parliament on Thursday that the convictions of the six members of the family of Annie Maguire and a close friend could not be allowed to stand, and that he would probably refer the case to the Court of Appeal.

Six of the seven were released after serving their full prison terms of 5 to 14 years, but one died in prison.

Doubts about the convictions were heightened last October after the government freed three Irish men and an English woman, known as the Guildford Four, saying they had been wrongly convicted in 1975 in the bombing of an English bar.

In 1974, Mrs. Maguire; her sons, Patrick and Vincent; her husband, Patrick; her brother, Sean Smyth, and her husband's brother-in-law, Guiseppe Conlon, were arrested and accused, along with a family friend, Patrick O'Neill, of running the bomb plant from their London home after the bombings of English bars in Guildford and Woolwich, in which seven people were killed. Mr. Conlon died in prison.

The accusations were based on confessions by two of the four defendants in the Guildford case, one of whom was Mrs. Maguire's nephew. The confessions were later retracted amid allegations of police malpractice.

The convictions rested on a single piece of forensic testimony. Government laboratory experts had insisted that the Maguires' hands bore traces of nitroglycerine.

Evidence at a public inquiry into the convictions has concentrated on doubts about the validity of scientific tests forming the vital part of the prosecution case.

At the monthlong inquiry, it was disclosed that an 18-year-old trainee carried out the tests. Mr. Waddington said he would refer the case to the Court of Appeal when the inquiry was completed.

The lawyer assigned to the inquiry, David Clarke, said new evidence showed that the seven could have been innocently contaminated with the nitroglycerine.

The Maguire and Guildford cases, as well as that of six Irish men convicted of killing 21 people in the 1974 bombings of two Birmingham pubs, began at the height of British outrage in the mid-1970s over an IRA terror offensive in England.

■ Ireland Praises U.K. Move

The Irish government on Friday welcomed Britain's acknowledgment that the convictions in the Maguire case were questionable, Reuters reported from Dublin.

The government also pledged to keep up its campaign for the release of the six Irish men who were sent to prison for life for the 1974 bombing in Birmingham.

Referring to the acknowledgment, Ireland said it shared "the sense of relief and satisfaction that this development will bring to so many concerned people".

Baker's Mideast Tactic: Hardball to Restart Play

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d bluntly told the Israelis that they should telephone the White House when they are ready to get serious about peace, it sounded as if the administration was actually preparing to take the unusual step of disengaging from Middle East diplomacy.

In fact, Mr. Baker was engaging in Middle East diplomacy, just by other means.

The secretary, it seems, was using the threat of breaking off the peace process, or taking a time out, to spur the parties rather than as a precursor to abandoning them.

Indeed, when his spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, was asked Thursday why the Middle East peace process had lost all momentum, she smiled and said, "I think Secretary Baker generated quite a bit of momentum yesterday."

Actually, Mr. Baker's comments, coupled with the hasty attempts by the White House and the State Department on Thursday to play down any differences with Israel, captured the mixed feelings with which the Bush administration has approached Middle East peacemaking from the start — it can't live with it, and it can't live without it.

Asked what was behind Mr. Baker's remarks, Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who chairs the House subcommittee on the Middle East, said: "What produced it was frustration. They have been working very hard to come up with a formula acceptable to Israelis and Palestinians, without much response. But I find it very difficult to believe that any American administration could disengage from the peace process.

"There are just too many pressures from Israel, the Arabs, the Europeans and from domestic constituencies. You can put it on the back burner, but I don't think you can take it off the stove."

The administration's exasperation with the Middle East peace process — which has reached a point where the secretary of state would even suggest leaving the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to fend for themselves until they are really prepared to make the fundamental compromises required for a settlement — is the product of a variety of situations.

NEWS ANALYSIS

U.S. officials believe that there is nothing really pressing them to concentrate their energy on Arab-Israeli issues, and that there are many things pressing them to direct their energies elsewhere.

Henry A. Kissinger was forced to spend months shuttling across the Middle East in search of a settlement because an Arab oil embargo was producing gasoline lines in the United States, and because the 1973 Arab-Israeli war almost brought the superpowers to blows.

The Bush administration took office at a time when there was an oil surplus across the world and prices were falling, and when the Soviets were disengaging from their Middle East proxies, like Syria, rather than building them up.

It also arrived at a time when the conflict in the Middle East — between Israel and Syria, Israel and Iraq, Israel and Jordan — was on the wane, and the intercommunal conflict — the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians — was on the rise.

While Israelis and Palestinians battling each other with stones and bullets in the West Bank might be morally troubling for many Americans, the conflict is not one that, in any immediate sense, threatens American strategic interests or will lead to a superpower conflict.

In the spring of last year, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel came to the United States with a plan to hold elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip for Palestinian representatives who would then negotiate with Israel about an arrangement for autonomous self-rule in the territories and eventually about a final settlement.

The Israelis asked the administration to help find Palestinian partners for such an arrangement.

In February, Mr. Baker working with the Egyptians, and behind them the Palestine Liberation Organization, believed that he had won Palestinian backing for participation in such negotiations.

He believed he had that support provided that Israel would allow Palestinians who had been deported from the occupied territories at the table — symbolically representing the PLO.

He also believed he had it provided that the Palestinians who have dual residences in Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem and the West Bank could attend to symbolically register their position that Jerusalem's sovereignty is still an open question.

The Labor Party in Israel accepted that compromise. Mr. Shamir rejected it, and the Israeli government eventually fell over it.

That left Mr. Baker quietly simmering. Or as he said in his testimony, "It's really very hard for us to understand, in the face of the fact that Palestinians from the territories were prepared to come to the table to talk with Israelis, why we didn't get a yes answer."

Another factor in the U.S. attitude is the behavior of the Palestinians.

The fact that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, has been unwilling to condemn the foiled attack on Israel by a PLO faction May 30 has contributed to Washington's mood of exasperation.

A senior official said, "If Arafat can't even step up to that one, then what good is he?"

Mr. Baker is said to feel that his predecessor, George P. Shultz, exhausted himself and squandered some of his diplomatic credibility in his last year by repeatedly traveling to the Mideast in fruitless attempts to get talks started at a time when Mr. Shamir was not particularly interested in movement.

But while all those factors might explain why Mr. Baker was prepared to threaten Mr. Shamir with a withdrawal of U.S. peacemaking efforts, the secretary was undoubtedly aware of all the reasons why carrying out such a threat would be extremely difficult, at least for any length of time.

As a U.S. policymaker likes to say, "The opposite of Middle East peacemaking is Middle East warmaking."

Another powerful inducement for Washington to remain diplomatically engaged is the fact that it is Middle East peacemaking that provides the bridge between U.S. interests in the Arab world and its interests in Israel.

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I am a "Believer"

As a child I played with other children — 2 kinds — boys and girls. They would grow up to be mommies and daddies like my parents. When I reached school age I discovered that there were 3 kinds of boys and 3 kinds of girls - protestant, catholic and jewish. They would grow up to be either protestant, catholic or jewish parents.

I would have wanted to be what most kids were. But, my parents explained that when asked about my religion I should answer: "I am jewish".

This did not bother me too much until I was separated from most of my friends when they attented Sunday school. And on Xmas I found myself wondering why Santa Claus was for all children and Jesus Christ only for them. If Jesus was such a wonderful man why was I not free to join my friends in their admiration for him?

I could hardly wait to grow up. Then I would make up my own mind as to what I would want to be - a policeman, a fireman, a doctor. It would be up to me to marry the girl of my choice, and it seemed clear to me that everything concerning my adult life would ultimately be decided by me.

Only many years later did it dawn on me that this is not so. Already at the time of your birth, others make a decision for you which will retain unalterable validity throughout your lifetime. Before you can see, before your brain develops, others assign a religion to you as if this were their unquestionable right or duty. With this religion you will be identified forever. No matter whether you practice this religion, no matter whether you abandon it (which will be held against you). No matter whether you would rather be guided by philosophers than by ministers, priests or rabbis. No matter whether you think that separating human beings is detrimental to mankind, and that it cannot be God's will to have different religious groups - each claiming to be Number One with God — pray to HIM or HER.

When asked about our religion we are still supposed to either name one of the well-known religions or admit, somewhat embarrassed, that we are not religious.

What about those of us who believe in God but not in man-dividing religious organizations? Those of us who see religious education as an initial stage in our lives from which we must graduate to a higher level - a conscious, direct affinity with God that governs our thoughts, activities and decisions every minute of our existence. Those of us who have no sincere desire to repeat the text of printed prayers just as we feel no need to look at our school books anymore.

Let us give our questioners a very simple, uniform answer and tell them proudly: I am a "Believer". And until this answer is widely understood let us explain:

A "Believer" believes in God but prays to God alone in his own way or with his fellow-human beings in a House of God where no particular brand of religion is promoted.

A "Believer" feels inner resentment when members of the religious profession treat him or her as a child or an inferior.

A "Believer" feels repelled by anybody's attempt to pose as God's authorized representative.

A "Believer" will bow to no mortal — only to God's voice in his or her God-given conscience.

"Believers" will exchange their thoughts about religion anytime, anywhere whenever the occasion arises — simply as human beings, not as members of any organization.

Only "Believers" can free themselves from indoctrination and embark on the overdue task of dealing realistically with tradition, eliminating the outdated and retaining the good.

Only "Believers" will find the strength in themselves to finally challenge the false claim that we were born protestants, catholics, jews, hindus, moslems, buddhists or what have you.

No one was ever born with a religion. God created only one human specimen — the human being and that is what we are when we are born.

Above all we must ask ourselves this question:

Do we behave — in word and action — as decent human beings?

The greatest deterrent to decent behavior is prejudice. "Believers" must speak up courageously against any form of prejudice to rid the world of our religious, racial and color problems.

glenn frank

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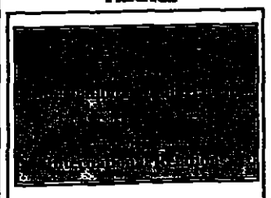

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ART

200 Rare Pieces By de Lamerie Under One Roof

By Claire Frankel

LONDON — It is entirely appropriate that the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths should present the first major international exhibition of the master silversmith Paul de Lamerie. He was the outstanding member of the Goldsmiths' Company in the 18th century and the only silversmith whose name, rather than his style, lived on into the next century.

More than 200 objects of gold, silver and silver-gilt — loaned by Queen Elizabeth II, the Hermitage in Leningrad, the Metropolitan in New York and other public and private collections — are displayed through June 22 in the newly restored rooms of the Goldsmiths' Hall. Included are the famous square Walpole Salver, its elaborate engraving probably by William Hogarth; one of a pair of chandeliers on its maiden outing from the Kremlin, and a pair of wall sconces that spent the war years buried in a Jersey garden.

But if there can be a star in this magnificent galaxy, the silver-gilt ewer and dish are nonpareil. Vulcan, Mercury, Hercules and Minerva form the four oval plaques of *putti* (cherubs), between which are grandiose festoons of fruit and flowers surrounding a falcon (air), a phoenix (fire), a lion (earth) and a sea monster (water). The ewer's handle is the curving torso of a bearded marine god. "Paul de Lamerie has lavished his whole repertoire of decorative techniques on this important commission for the Goldsmiths' Company," says the catalogue. Today, at all Goldsmiths' Company functions in the Livery Hall, these extraordinary rococo pieces are proudly displayed on the buffet.

Accompanying the works are reproductions of genre paintings showing domestic use of the adjacent silver pieces, plus a range of documentary material.

HIS Huguenot parents left France and moved to the Netherlands, where de Lamerie was born in 1688, and then, following William of Orange, the family moved to London, joining the large Huguenot community in the east end of the city. Young Paul served a seven-year apprenticeship with goldsmith Peter Platel, a master's master.

A case could be made that the flamboyant movement and sculptural innovation in de Lamerie's work was an extension of his personality. His flawless technique and mastery of brilliant rococco exuberance was accompanied by a cheeky nose-thumbing at authority. In 1713, with his maker's mark entered at the Assay Office at Goldsmith Hall, he was fined for not using it, the first of a number of such penalties. Probably for a fee, de Lamerie would generously pass off as his own the work of other silversmiths who were working without a maker's mark. Similarly, he made and sold "Great quantities of Large Plate which he doth not bring to Goldsmiths' Hall to be mark't according to Law." Years after earning the title of "the King's Silversmith" (1717), and having been a successful property investor and mortgage lender, de Lamerie allowed his father to be buried in a pauper's grave.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths

The Goldsmiths' Company ewer and dish, 1741.

But such silver. Spotlights in the dramatic first, dark-velvet room etch the early Queen Anne style: the kettle with its swivel, wooden handle and stand with its circular lamp and wooden feet (de Lamerie called the stand a chafing dish in his invoices); salvers, tea caddies, dessert forks and coffee pots; a simply ornamented mirror (with its original glass); a two-handled cup and cover, suitable as a sporting trophy, lent by the queen — when she opened the exhibition, she said, on looking at the beauty of this elegant simplicity, "Why did he ever change?"

De Lamerie had a sense of humor, too. The name "mug" is thought to have come from earlier pottery vessels that had ugly faces either painted on them or actually molded with extended cheeks and bulbous noses. On the handle of an elegant, plain silver mug, de Lamerie sculpted a loathsome face instead of the usual leaf on the cap of the handle. A skimmer has another "mug" on its handle. Even his most delicate basket has playful, flower-decked lions and lionesses peering through the foliage.

De Lamerie not only made silversmithing history with his spectacular artistry, but is legally renowned too.

A CHIMNEY SWEEP found a piece of jewelry in the street and took it into de Lamerie's shop for assessment. Before handing it over to de Lamerie for evaluation, an apprentice removed the stones. When it was returned to him without the stones, the sweep sued against de Lamerie. The well-publicized judgment set down principles of law used today: that action can be taken to recover the value of personal property wrongfully taken or detained; that a master is responsible for the action of his apprentices, and that the value of the missing jewel is to be assessed as the best quality stone if the actual item is not produced.

Leaving no sons, he left instructions for his possessions — silversmithing equipment and real estate — to be auctioned. At a time when other silversmiths were going bankrupt, the hammer at this auction came down on 45 houses. We can be grateful that de Lamerie homed in on silver instead of making real-estate and mortgage loans his primary concern. He might have wound up an even richer man, but the world be all the poorer for it.

Claire Frankel is an American journalist who lives in London.

Soviet Underground Surfaces

By Ken Shulman

FLORENCE — For nearly half a century the artists of the Moscow avant-garde lived on the fringe of society.

Prohibited from showing their work in public and even from buying canvas, paints and brushes, the Moscow underground subsisted like a forbidden sect, committed to free expression, and fighting to prevent the Soviet regime from implementing the same sort of centralized, monolithic control over the arts that it exercised in other facets of Russian life.

Most of the unofficial artists dreamed of the day when they would have the same freedom to work and show that government-sanctioned artists enjoyed. Three years ago, as part of the sweeping reforms of *perestroika*, the long-awaited liberation arrived.

For many of them the brush with freedom has been traumatic — a fact underlined at a show called "Contemporary Russian Artists," that closed last month at the Luigi Pecci Museum of Contemporary Art in Prato, Italy.

As Erik Bulatov, one of the original members of the Moscow underground, wrote in the catalogue: "After more than 50 years of isolation, we have come to take our place on the international scene. Nowadays we are in vogue. People want to see our paintings and to buy them. But is it good for our art?"

Paradoxically, a movement wound around a concept of freedom has been unraveled by the advent of that freedom. With the sudden abolition of the restrictions that confined it, the Soviet underground movement has just as suddenly lost its bearings.

In retrospect there was clearly no way that artists accustomed to creating for a small, isolated cabal of companions or for occasional customers from the foreign diplomatic community could have prepared for the inundation of Western auction houses and art dealers now vying for their works.

Awash in the commercial free-for-all, many artists miss the sense of solidarity that once united them.

"It was very dangerous in the past," said Ilya Kabakov, another pioneer of the Moscow underground, at the opening of the Prato show in February. "We were always afraid of police raids, of being arrested, of having our works requisitioned. We were branded 'spies' or 'American agents' or 'garbage to be thrown out.' Yet when we met by chance on the street or in someone's apartment, there was that feeling of finding a long-lost relative."

But Bulatov warns against the temptation to romanticize the past.

"The creative independence of my generation is no more than a glorified myth," he declared during a round-table discussion.

"The idyllic picture of the life of unofficial artists which is being painted now has absolutely nothing in common with past reality," Bulatov said. "There was competition then too. There was rivalry between groups for customers. Then it happened behind closed doors. Now it all happens in public. There were no fewer commercial artists then than there are now."

"I Am Going," by Erik Bulatov: A commercial free-for-all.

THE pieces in the show, while varied in medium and treatment, were linked by a language of resignation and by an impenetrable shroud of linguistic poverty.

Kabakov's "Golden Underground River" installation, a composition of 186 drawings displayed on music stands and connected by a golden cord, created a powerful sensation of futility as the viewer was forced to choose between two parallel courses that ultimately proved to be identical.

Svetlana Kopystianska's "Story," a rectangular wall sculpture constructed out of pressed sheets of handwritten paper, was a sad illustration of opacity and isolation, of carefully crafted notes that will never be read.

A clever installation by Sergei Volkov, perhaps the most effective piece in the show, consisted of dozens of unremarkable objects ranging from a cheap metal reproduction of Michelangelo's "David" to a clump of rubber pacifiers to wooden matrioshka dolls, all of which were sealed in large glass jars and placed randomly on a series of metal shelves as if banished to a warehouse of anonymity.

It remains to be seen whether these Soviet artists can survive in the Western art arena once the novelty has worn off.

"The language and execution of these pieces is stale, trite, already explored," commented one Italian critic at the opening of the exhibition in Prato. "There is nothing to be seen here which has not already been done. In the West, artists who work in this vein are no longer called avant-garde. They are called mainstream."

Ken Shulman's book "Anatomy of a Restoration," about the Brancacci Chapel in Florence, will be published in October. He wrote this for The New York Times.

FOR SALE / SOLD

Record for Buffet: An anonymous buyer set a world record for a painting by the French artist Bernard Buffet, paying 5.5 million francs ($960,000) for "Circus, Clowns and Musicians" on Wednesday.

A dealer bought the painting at an auction in Lyon for a foreign collector.

Art experts said the previous record for a work by Buffet was set in Tokyo in 1988, when a 1948 self-portrait was sold for 3.2 million francs.

Rare Stamps: A London dealer paid £7,150 ($12,200) on Thursday for an envelope with four rare blue stamps mailed from South Africa in 1867 and found by children in a secret space in an attic, Sotheby's said.

The stamps, bearing a portrait of Queen Victoria and issued in Natal, have a face value of 3 pence each and were in a block of four that had not been horizontally perforated.

The lack of perforations between stamps of a scarce issue created an error of a kind always sought by collectors. It was previously unknown and was unlisted in the Stanley Gibbons catalogues used in Britain. Gibbons have since listed the variety.

The envelope was found in a house in Birmingham in the English Midlands in 1987.

Bream Guitar: A 1964 acoustic guitar from the collection of Julian Bream, the English classical guitarist, was sold Thursday for £15,400 ($26,000), a world record for the instrument, Sotheby's said.

The guitar, made by Robert Bouchet in Paris, was bought by an anonymous Japanese dealer. The previous record was £10,500 in 1974 for a south German guitar made in 1624.

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At New Courtauld, the Presentation Is Also a Masterpiece

LONDON — The reopening of the Courtauld Art Institute in its new premises at Somerset House on June 15 may well be remembered as the outstanding event in the museum world in this decade.

The display of one of the richest art hoards in Britain amounts, in

SOUREN MELIKIAN

effect, to the second birth of a museum that will have even professionals gazing in wonder. Some *major works had vanished out of* public sight for 10 years or more — Botticelli's "Holy Trinity" executed around 1490-1495, Kokoschka's triptych "Hades and Persephone." Others had never gone on public view.

Among these, a "Holy Family" now believed to be by Perino del Vaga, who died in Rome in 1547, provides a rare insight into the creative process of a Renaissance master. The half-finished composition shows a young woman holding the infant Jesus, with Joseph appearing in the background and another infant leaning on her knee. Only the two infants are fully painted in sepia and yellow undertones touched up with pink. While the Virgin is lightly sketched in quick strokes of the pen, her hands and that of the right hand of Joseph, whose silhouette is only just to be made out, are also fully finished — hands are perhaps the most difficult part of the human body.

More than the individual revelations, however, it is the presentation that comes across as a stunning surprise — a masterpiece of *museum display*. Somerset House was designed by William Chambers in 1775. It provides the kind of setting for which many of the paintings were executed, and seeing them there gives a different sense of appreciation. The Courtauld Institute Galleries team, under its director Dennis Farr, who called in the architect Christopher Firmstone, exploited the potential of palatial architecture to the utmost.

In contrast to museums, the visitor never feels he is confronted with series and their implicit classification that spells out tedious lecturing through images. From the first room, dominated by Lucas Cranach's "Adam and Eve," large-size works and smaller formats, cleverly placed, create a rhythm throughout. The spacing is just right.

It is in the second room that the *balance is perhaps most remark*able. An axis is created by two monumental paintings hanging over Neo-Classical mantelpieces at opposite ends. One is Van Dyck's "Adoration of the Shepherds," done around 1616-1618 in the Northern European interpretation of the Caravagesque style. At the other end, Palma Vecchio's "Venus in a Landscape" offers by contrast a single reclining figure. There are greater paintings in the room, if only Rubens's "Descent of the Cross," but the setting of the Van Dyck and the Palma Vecchio maximizes their aesthetic impact.

Courtauld Institute Galleries

At the Courtauld: Jacques Blanchard's 'Charity,' left, and 'The Coronation of the Virgin' topped by 'Christ in Benediction' by Lorenzo Monaco.

Cleverly interspersed, some very unusual works give the viewer the feeling that he is stumbling upon hitherto unknown ventures in art. Parmigianino's unfinished "Virgin and Child" done in the late 1520s is one of them. Alterations revealed by x-ray examination and a preliminary study in Vienna show that Parmigianino did not hastily improvise. Yet the quick strokes of the brush in the Virgin's dress or the trailed sky in the background strangely anticipate the manner of an Edouard Manet.

In the third room, the tempo reaches a high point. Over a chimney piece, a remarkable painting by Jacques Blanchard catches the eye. "Charity," dated 1637, shows a woman in draperies improbably seated on the ground and leaning *against a stone pier* in a Roman ruin. She averts her head from the viewer, as she comforts two naked children. The scene is pure convention. Yet the sculptural quality, the crisp cold light and the haunting expression on the face make it a key work of French art under Louis XIII. In a vitrine near a window are some small paintings one would never see in the same space in a museum. They bring more surprises, not least of which is Van Dyck's preliminary sketch on panel for a "Virgin and Child," with a bishop donor kneeling in the foreground while a winged angel steadies his crozier. Lightly done in olive and brown hues, it has a surreal quality, far removed from Van Dyck's formal manner.

But the true revelation of an artist's hidden side here is Rubens's landscape by moonlight. This is one of the greatest works of 17th-century art. Painted by the artist for his own pleasure, it was originally conceived, Helen Braham notes in the catalogue, as a "Flight to Egypt." Eventually, Rubens painted out a human group, including a woman and a baby, under the central tree, leaving only a horse grazing. The subtlety of the composition and lighting achieved by the Flemish artist leaves behind even the greatest Dutch landscapes. It took a year to restore the panel, which can now be seen as it has never appeared before.

Passing through a square room *with some Tiepolo gems and a lit*tle-known Roman landscape of 1749 by the French painter Jean Barbault, one switches abruptly to 19th-century avant-garde. In only two rooms, the Courtauld offers a compact sampling of some of the greatest masterpieces in the field. Nowhere is so much to be seen on a single wall as in room 5. It starts *with the most important Daumier* anywhere. "Don Quixote and Sancho Pança" anticipates early 20th-century Expressionism and later stylizations of the human figure. Manet's "Déjeuner sur l'herbe" of 1863, is here, followed by "Le Bar des Folies Bergères." Painted a year before his death in 1883, it is one of the last masterpieces in the European tradition of psychological portrait painting.

From Cézanne, the supreme achievement is found in the next room. "Route Tournante," an unvarnished landscape on which he worked between 1902 and his death in 1906, is done in rectangles of light grays, blues and greens, with patches of the canvas left unpainted. Were it not for the conical roof of a tower in the center, it would qualify as pure abstraction. With the Rubens landscape, a tryptich by Bernardo Daddi dated 1338 on the second floor, and two or three other gems, it is one of those works that make the Courtauld a top priority on the art lover's list.

Indeed at the moment, nothing else in the world compares with this new creation in what what might be termed the old-style museum, where art was displayed for the sake of beauty, not pedantic knowledge. It is the world collector's dream come true. Not surprisingly, it is the outcome of private collections donated and put together. It all began when a senior member of the University of London, Viscount Lee of Fareham, who dreamed of creating within the university something on the lines of the Fogg Museum of Art attached to Harvard University, approached *Samuel Courtauld in 1929.* Sir Samuel made the first endowment. Over the years he gave or bequeathed most of the fabulous Impressionist and early 20th-century masterpieces, the Manets, the Cézannes, Renoir's "La Loge," two admirable Toulouse-Lautrecs and many more.

Two strokes of luck followed in 1947, when Lord Lee bequeathed a small dazzling group of Italian Primitives — Daddi's "Crucifixion With Saints," Lorenzo Monaco's "Coronation of the Virgin" — and in 1966, when Mark Gambier-Parry, who had preserved the collection of his grandfather Thomas with considerable personal sacrifice, left it to the Institute. This multiplied the Italian Primitive holdings and added priceless objets d'art — Islamic work, Italian majolica — now on view at Somerset House.

But the biggest fluke of all came as late as 1978 with the bequest of Count Antoine Seilern. Born in England of an Austrian father and a German-American mother, Seilern roamed the world as a young man from Mongolia to Yukon in search of big game, and studied art history at the University of Vienna. There, he came under the influence of Johannes Wilde, and defended his thesis when the Nazis had already occupied the city. He had just time enough to help Wilde out of Vienna, and to leave with his own collection for London, where he joined the army. The count had started collecting in the 1930s and never stopped, even in the darkest years — his major triptych by the master of Flémalle, a Renoir landscape, and the Limbourg "Book of Hours" were all acquired in 1942. Wilde, by now a close friend, advised him. There was a desperate time when the British interned Wilde as an alien and then deported him to Canada. When the war was over Wilde returned to London and found a teaching position at the Courtauld. It is through their friendship that Seilern decided to make the bequest, which in effect turned the collection into a Courtauld Seilern polyptych with delightful side wings. The passion of two of the greatest collectors in this century can be measured in the most precious belongings of this unique institution.

UN Acts to Save Angkor Wat

Reuters

PARIS — Unesco has said that efforts to save Cambodia's ancient temple complex at Angkor Wat were moving ahead, with a team of specialists due to visit the site by the end of the year.

The Paris-based agency said Thursday the planned trip to the site was "a crucial step forward" in saving the 800-year-old temples.

The visit would help determine the condition of the temples and the cost of the most urgent measures needed, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said in a statement.

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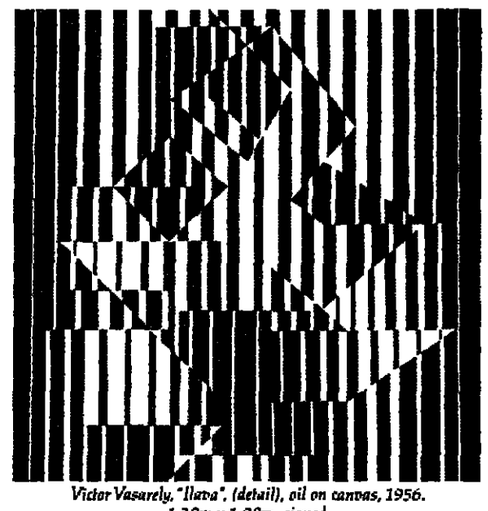

Victor Vasarely, "Ilava", (detail), oil on canvas, 1956. 1.39m x 1.98m, signed.

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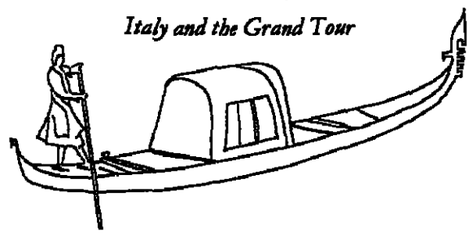

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PARIS
DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.
Monday, June 18
Room 4 at 2 p.m. 19th C. & MODERN PAINTINGS. Me POULAIN-LE FUR. 70, av. de Breteuil, 75007 Paris. Tel.: (1) 45 67 11 31. Fax: (1) 42 73 35 95.
Thursday, June 21
Rooms 1 & 7 at 8:30 p.m. MODERN & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS - CONTEMPORARY FURNITURE. Exhibition: June 20 from 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. and June 21 from 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Me LABAT-THIERRY. 10, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 24 70 18. Fax: (1) 42 46 74 38.
Wednesday, June 27
Rooms 5 & 6 at 2:15 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS, PRINTS, & OLD MASTER PAINTINGS - FURNITURE, OBJETS D'ART. Me COUTURIER-NICOLAY. 10, rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris. Tel.: (1) 49 27 02 14. Fax: (1) 49 27 02 75.
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15, Avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris - Tel.: 48.00.20.80.
Monday, July 2
At 8 p.m. MODERN & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS - SCULPTURES. Me MILLON-ROBERT. 19, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 00 59 44. Fax: (1) 48 00 98 38.
PARIS - HOTEL GEORGE V - Salon de la Paix, 31, Avenue George V, 75008 Paris.
Wednesday & Thursday, June 27 & 28
From 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. COLLECTION "C.S. Holder" The French-German War - 1870-1871. Me JUTHEAU. 13, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 00 95 22. Fax: (1) 48 00 00 75.
Saturday, June 23
PARC FORESTHILL - Aquaboulevard de Paris, Porte de Sèvres, 4, rue Louis Armand, 75017 Paris.
At 3 p.m. CARRIAGES FROM THE GREAT TRAINS OF 1940 OF THE COMPAGNIE INTERNATIONALE DES WAGONS-LITS, INCLUDING RESTAURANT CARS. Me CORNETTE DE ST. CYR, 24 Av. George-V, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 23 47 40. Fax: (1) 47 20 48 02. Expert: M. ROUE-Trouswyk S.A., 31, rue Ampère, 75017 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 66 45 97, Fax: (1) 47 66 87 98.
PARIS AREA
Thursday, June 14
92000 Nanterre.
STEEL WEAPONS, OLD MASTER PAINTINGS & ANTIQUE BOOKS, COLLECTIBLES, FURNITURE INCLUDING POLYCHROME GOTHIC & 19th C. Me GILLET-SEURAT, 15, rue Raymond-Poincaré. Tel.: (1) 47 25 00 87.
Argenteuil, Auxerre, Chartres, Chateaudun, Corbeil, Coulommiers, Dreux, Enghien, Etampes, Fontainebleau, Joigny, L'Isle-Adam, Maisons-Laffite, Mantes, Meaux, Melun, Nogent le Rotrou, Palaiseau, Pontoise, Provins, Rambouillet, St Germain en Laye, Sens, Tonnerre, Verrières, Versailles.
Sunday, June 24
VERSAILLES - PALAIS DES CONGRÈS - PLACE DU CHÂTEAU
At 2 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN, ABSTRACT & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS. Tel. number during exhibition and sale: (1) 39 51 07 23 - (1) 39 51 11 72. Information and catalogue available on request from the auctioneers' office. Me PERRIN, ROYER, LAJEUNESSE, 3, impasse des Chevau-Légers, 78000 Versailles. Tel.: (1) 39 50 69 82. Fax: (1) 39 49 04 17.

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 13)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 18

Alza wt	AmTr pf sec s	BioRad B	BioRad A
ChmbDrA s	ChorPwr	FredNoty	Hastings Mf
HooperHlm	ISS Intsv	MissionWst	NewLine
OldSea s	PSE 222pfV	Teamlnc	US Bioscl n
Volsav	Wahco A		

NEW LOWS 17

Angeles	B H Inc	Baldwin Sec	Chiles Offsh
HUSCO	Hillvest	Intermark	IntlTelchs
JamesHdsn	MedProp	Nortanker	Pittway A
TmcoHlcare	RIEstSec	Richsonlet	TIE Comm
VtrcoW			

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 27

Anthem	AshlndCoal	BritSteel	Cabletrst
ClubMed	BonanzaCrd	CoastlW	Comtek
FedMogul s	FstBerands n	GenMills	GtSthk
Gotschalk	IntlTch	JWP Inc	LeaganPat
LDBrthn	MeridInd	MissRise	MorKnud
NatcoCh	NewCp pf	PanFdSw	PanFe Pf
PhrmCreek	RaymdJames	Rubermd	Schlosbrg
SeaBulk n	Sensyte	StwartEnr	TycoLabs
US Surgs s	UnilTech	VisbyInstr	WasteMatls
Wendys			

NEW LOWS 21

AAR Cp	Acme Clev	Alexanders	AllGbEn n
AlbaWeSvr n	AmSoft	Bandag wt	Colton
Comtek pf	ChMiller Cp	ElmerBvMY	ElmerPe n
FstMiss Cp	FtNorstr pf	GenMotr H	GlenFed n
Guilford	HomePad	Kryser	MAI Basic
McDnld Dg	MidwyAir	PSEG 418pf	SolarCp
SmithCorona n	SunDisk	Tonka	UnionEmpl
VF Corp	WohlcEnv n	WestpacBk	

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

** SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 16-17, 1990

WALL STREET WATCH

Cash Call Shines Image Of Nabisco Junk Bonds

By Anise C. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the big-money game being played by RJR Nabisco Inc. and its bondholders, Henry Kravis put an important card on the table this week when it was learned that he had raised $1.7 billion from his partners to invest in RJR Nabisco.

Mr. Kravis, whose Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. buyout firm took RJR private in 1989 for a record $25 billion had told his partners that they could earn 25 percent to 30 percent by restructuring the debt of the company. The partners include large investors such as pension funds.

Now, holders of the company's high-yielding junk bonds are speculating that he will spend at least some of that money on enhancing the value of their securities.

With $1.7 billion, KKR could enhance the value of the securities.

As a result, some RJR bonds surged more than $70 for every $1,000 in face value at midweek and generally held those gains.

Among Mr. Kravis's options are to buy some of the bonds in the open market, to make an exchange offer to the holders for new securities or stock in the company, to inject more equity into RJR, or to do a combination of such things.

But a handful of market participants say Mr. Kravis may not invest the $1.7 billion at all and instead sit back and hope that speculators, cheered by reports of the cash at hand, drive the prices of the tobacco and food company's bonds higher.

"You can't come out and say they're manipulating the market, but if they balance it right, they'll have to do nothing," said Dirk Van Doren, an analyst who follows RJR Nabisco bonds for McCarthy, Crisanti & Maffei Inc. in Montpelier, Vermont. "They have shown their hand to say this is what we can do."

SOME OTHER INVESTORS AGREE, pointing out that as long as the bond prices rise, Mr. Kravis has no need to buy back the debt or propose an exchange offer. "Why fuel the fire when the fire is burning brightly?" said Barbara L. Kenworthy, a mutual fund manager at Dreyfus Corp. in New York.

But sooner or later, under the rules of the financing of the RJR deal, Mr. Kravis must play a card.

In April 1991, the interest rate on $6 billion in junk bonds that were issued in the buyout must be reset. The new rate, in the opinion of two designated investment-banking firms, must bring the market price for the bonds to face value, excluding accrued interest. These bonds pay interest in more securities rather than cash.

Because the RJR securities have been trading at less than their face values in the distressed market for junk bonds, it is likely that the interest rate will have to be increased, costing Mr. Kravis and his investors more money.

One issue, for instance, the senior converting debentures due in 2009, was quoted at $90.75 for every $100 of face value late in the week. With accrued interest their price is $120.50. If their interest rate were to be reset to yield a price of $100 plus accrued interest, they would trade at about $135.50, said Derek A. Jones, a vice president at J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. "They've got a way to go," he said.

Many investors are speculating that Mr. Kravis will take some steps to shore up the prices of the bonds in the meantime. Without taking some action on the reset problem, analysts said, RJR will be unable to borrow more cash either in the junk bond market or from commercial banks, which already hold more than $6 billion in RJR debt used for the buyout.

Neither group now is likely to refinance a $1.2 billion bank loan that comes due next February, Mr. Jones said. "They can't do that as long as the reset is hanging over them," he said. "The banks really control this."

Because Mr. Kravis and his companies may have to use junk bonds to raise cash in the future, some fund managers hope that he is willing to help the bondholders.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

June 15

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9045	3.2525	1.1282	0.3345	0.1535 *	—	5.474 *	1.3276	1.235 *	1.6275	1.825 *
Brussels	34.83	59.415	20.567	6.111	2.8019 *	18.2805	—	24.3435	0.2257	29.75	33.322 *
Frankfurt	1.6978	2.886	—	0.2972	0.1363 *	0.8871	4.862 *	1.1792	1.097 *	1.4448	1.619 *
London (a)	1.7025	—	2.8968	9.7296	2,222.50	3.2593	59.435	2.4980	262.66	1.996	178.51
Madrid	104.496	178.411	61.729	18.340	8.41 *	54.865	3.285	71.785	67.704 *	88.31	—
Milan	1,242.75	2,120.70	734.16	218.13	—	651.84	35.609	865.14	8.054	1,060.00	11.895
New York (b)	—	1.7085 a	1.6884	5.6775	1,239.00	1.8996	34.7335	1.4327	153.90	1.1715	104.15
Paris	5.6885	9.721	3.3658	—	4.5584 *	2.9887	0.1637	3.9677	3.6917 *	4.866	5.4525 *
Tokyo	154.55	263.97	91.21	27.33	0.1244	81.46	4.4373	107.85	—	132.06	1.4865
Toronto	1.1711	2.002	0.6932	0.2061	0.9409 *	0.6156	3.361 *	0.817	0.7605 *	—	1.124 *
Zurich	1.4035	2.4585	0.8465	0.2519	0.1157 *	0.7582	4.3263 *	—	0.9328 *	1.2295	1.3794 *
1 ECU	1.2563	0.7324	2.0594	6.9082	1,511.00	2.319	42.357	1.7484	187.826	1.4687	127.135
1 SDR	1.3115	0.769	2.2098	7.4135	1,629.51	2.5003	45.6708	1.8826	202.434	1.5386	137.176

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5070.2	Greek drac.	165.30	Mex. peso	2836.00	S. Afr. rand	2.667
Austral. $	1.292	Hong Kong $	7.783	N. Zealand $	1.7182	Soviet ruble*	0.6022
Austr. schill.	11.92	Indian rupee	17.432	Norw. krone	6.49	Swed. krona	6.111
Brazil cruz.	55.26	Indo. rupiah	1844.00	Phil. peso	22.72	Taiwan $	27.25
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	1.582	Port. escudo	148.15	Thai baht	25.78
Danish krone	6.4185	Israeli shek.	1.96	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Turkish lira	2587.00
Egypt. pound	2.6933	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2924	Sing. $	1.848	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.975	Malay. ring.	2.7095	S. Kor. won	716.20	Venez. boliv.	47.55

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6964	1.6869	1.6783	Canadian dollar	1.1783	1.1834	1.1885
Japanese yen	154.37	154.24	154.13	Swiss franc	1.4358	1.4351	1.4346
Deutsche mark	1.6937	1.6936	1.6937				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/8-8 1/4	7 15/16-8 1/16	8 3/4-8 7/8	14 3/4-14 7/8	9 1/8-9 1/4	7 1/4-7 5/16	9 7/8-10	8 1/4
2 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8-8 1/8	8 3/4-8 7/8	14 3/4-14 7/8	9 1/4-9 3/8	7 5/16-7 7/16	10-10 1/8	8 3/8
3 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 13/16-8 15/16	14 13/16-14 15/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/4-7 3/8	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 5/8
6 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 13/16-14 15/16	10 1/8-10 1/4	7 3/8-7 1/2	10 5/16-10 7/16	10 1/8
1 year	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 3/4-8 7/8	8 7/8-9	14 13/16-14 15/16	10 1/4-10 3/8	7 1/2-7 5/8	10 9/16-10 11/16	10 3/8

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

June 15

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 1/4	8 1/4
Com paper 30-179 days	7.75	7.80
3-month Treasury bills	7.68	7.65
6-month Treasury bills	7.61	7.56
1-year Treasury bills	7.46	7.42
30-year Treasury bond	8.42	8.34
2-month CD's	7.55	7.80
3-month CD's	7.55	7.80
Japan		
Discount rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Call money	6 7/8	6 7/8
2-month interbank	7 9/32	7 9/32
3-month interbank	7 1/4	7 1/4
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.75	7.80
1-month interbank	8.00	8.00
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.55	8.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 7/8	14 7/8
3-month interbank	14 15/16	14 15/16
6-month interbank	14 15/16	14 29/32
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/2	9 1/4
Call money	9 9/16	9 9/16
1-month interbank	9 11/16	9 5/8
3-month interbank	9 15/16	9 7/8
6-month interbank	10 1/8	10 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 15

1 month	8 1/8 - 8 1/4
2 months	8 3/16 - 8 5/16
3 months	8 3/16 - 8 5/16
6 months	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
1 year	8 5/16 - 8 7/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 15

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets

30-day average yield: 7.82

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.094

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

June 15

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	345.15	346.75	— 2.20
Luxembourg	344.75	—	— 2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	348.10	348.80	+ 0.08
Zurich	346.25	347.00	+ 1.12
London	347.05	346.90	+ 1.05
New York	—	348.75	+ 2.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Data Give Mixed Picture of U.S. Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Government reports Friday on trade and retail price inflation pointed to a moderately slow economy, but data on industrial production indicated surprising strength.

The three sets of figures left the New York stock market confused, but the dollar gained as traders focused on the strength of the production data. (Page 10)

The Commerce Department reported that the trade deficit narrowed to $6.94 billion in April, the second lowest level in six years. It said the 17 percent improvement from the March deficit of $8.36 billion came entirely from a big decline in imports.

Consumer prices in May rose a modest 0.2 percent for the second straight month, according to the Labor Department, the rise being held in check by falling vegetable and fuel oil prices.

For the first five months, the Consumer Price Index has advanced at an annual rate of 5.8 percent. This compares with the 4.6 rate for all of last year, and is sharply lower than the 8.5 percent rate in the first quarter.

While those sets of figures indicated some sluggishness in the economy, the Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production rebounded 0.6 percent in May because of accelerated automobile output. In April, production was unchanged.

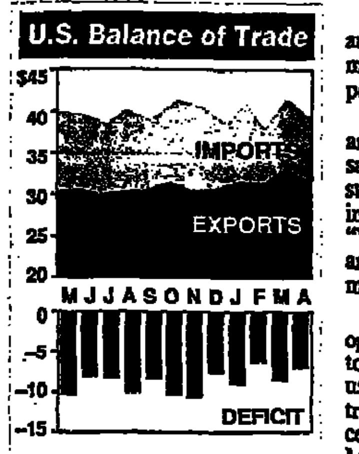
"A rebound from last month's sharp decline in motor vehicle production accounted for much of the May increase in industrial production," the Fed said. "Excluding motor vehicles and parts, industrial production increased 0.2 percent in May and 0.4 percent in April."

Imports totaled $39.25 billion in April, 6.2 percent lower than in March, the decline attributed primarily to lower demand for foreign oil and a big drop in auto imports. Exports fell by 3.5 percent to $32.31 billion; this was seen as only a small drop from the all-time high of $33.5 billion, set in March.

The deficit has shown more improvement this year than many analysts thought possible. Through the first four months, the figure has been running at an annual rate of $92.16 billion, compared to a deficit of $108.99 billion for all of 1989.

Many analysts are now forecasting that the 1990 deficit will drop below $100 billion for the first time since 1983.

The Labor Department said the price of fruit and vegetables fell 2.4 percent, the third substantial drop in a row. Vegetables soared 29.2 percent in the first two months of the year before falling 23.6 percent in the next three months.



Deficit is the excess of custom-valued imports over exports, on a free alongside ship basis. Amounts in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted.

Source: Commerce Department

IHT

Overall, food rose just 0.1 percent after edging down 0.2 percent in April.

Energy prices fell 0.7 percent, the fourth monthly decline after a large increase in January. Fuel oil fell 1.4 percent, and natural gas, 2.7 percent.

Excluding the often volatile food and energy sectors, prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent, after a 0.2 percent rise in April.

Michael K. Evans, an economist and Washington-based consultant, said that just as inflation was overstated in the first quarter, inflation in April and May was understated. "We're almost sure price increases are going to get bigger again next month," he said.

The Fed also reported that the operating rate of the nation's factories, mines and utilities — which usually move in tandem with industrial production — rose 0.3 percentage point to 83.6 percent in May.

Industrial production has risen each month since January, except for April when it was unchanged. The flat April figure was revised from a 0.4 percent decline first reported last month.

Output was up 0.9 percent in February and 0.5 percent in March. It dropped 1.0 percent during the first month of 1990.

"The increase in production of motor vehicles and related parts in May boosted significantly the indexes for durable consumer goods, business equipment and durable goods materials," the Fed said.

(AP, Reuters)

U.K. Rise In Inflation Sparks EMS Uncertainty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate climbed to 9.7 percent in May, its highest level in more than eight years, the government said Friday.

The rise was further evidence that the government's policy of using high interest rates to curb demand was not yet working. It also added to uncertainty about when the government would link the pound to the European Monetary System's Exchange Rate Mechanism.

The May inflation rate compared with 9.4 percent in April and 8.3 percent a year ago. It now stands at its highest level since a 10.4 percent rate in March 1982.

"These were poor figures," said David Simmonds, economist at Midland Montagu Ltd. "Underlying inflation was worse than expected," he said.

The government's statistical office said the latest boost to inflation was caused largely by higher excise taxes and price increases for food, fuel, lighting and housing. Excluding mortgage interest payments and the new poll tax, the May rate was 7 percent, compared with 6.5 percent in April.

The worse-than-expected figures pushed stock prices and the British pound lower. The Financial Times 100-stock stock index closed 10.7 points lower, at 2,403.0, while the pound slipped to $1.7025 from $1.7085 on Thursday.

Economists said that the data dampened expectations that Britain could bring the pound into the Exchange Rate Mechanism any time soon.

"We think September membership in the ERM is off," said Mark Brett, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Analysts said the latest data mean that the differential between the British inflation rate and the

See BRITAIN, Page 11

Gold's Plunge Hits Pretoria

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The world's largest gold producing company said on Friday that it may cut 7,800 jobs because of the falling gold price that has caused a crisis in the South African mining industry and devastation in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Free State Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., known as Freegold, was the third mine this week to announce layoffs, taking the total of lost jobs to nearly 9,000. Analysts said thousands more jobs were at stake.

World gold prices hit four-year lows of around $340 an ounce on Thursday, which caused what commentators called a "bloodbath" on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Although gold edged slightly higher on Friday with the metal price fixed by market makers in London at $347.05, it was not enough to resuscitate South African shares.

Trade was thin as investors shied away after the previous day's drop which sent the gold share index down 94 points or 6.4 percent to 1,370 points. "It was a black, black day," said Mannie Fischer, of the brokerage V. H. Simmons and Co.

The index ended on Friday down 25 points at 1,345. Analysts estimate that the gold slump and local political uncertainty have wiped 60 billion rand ($22 billion) from the market's capitalization since early February when bullion prices hit a 14-month high of $423.75.

Johann Liebenberg, a senior general manager at the Chamber of Mines of South Africa, said he had no doubt gold was now undervalued. The critical issue was how long it remained so.

"The industry has faced and survived similar crises on several occasions this century, for example in 1976 when the price fell from $196 an ounce to $104," Mr. Liebenberg said.

"The chamber took the view then that people would never be able to buy gold again at such a low price, and this proved correct. We could be in a similar situation now because my guess is that the price is now at or near the bottom of such a trough," he said.

The chamber has calculated that on an average price for the year of 33,400 rand a kilogram ($393 an ounce), 15 or more of 31 member mines will be operating at a loss by July.

Analysts say that before deciding on possible closures mineowners will probably cut spending and other costs to the bone and concentrate on

See GOLD, Page 10

France Blocks Parretti's Bid for Pathé Cinema

By Laura Colby

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French Finance Ministry, citing doubts about Giancarlo Parretti's source of funds, on Friday blocked the Italian financier's bid to buy full control of Pathé Cinema, France's oldest movie concern.

Invoking an article of France's recently revamped foreign-investment code, the ministry said it exercised its right to block the transaction on grounds that it "threatens the public order."

A former French Finance Ministry official was charged with insider trading. Page 11.

A ministry spokeswoman declined to comment on why Mr. Parretti threatened the public order. But the minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, told French television that the French and U.S. securities watchdogs, as well as the French ministries of justice, defense and the interior, had been asked for information regarding Mr. Parretti's background, and sufficient doubts remained about whether he was a suitable buyer for the film concern.

Ever since he burst into the international movie business two years ago with the $200 million purchase of the B-movie maker Cannon Films Inc. — now renamed Pathe Communications Corp. — Mr. Parretti has been dogged by questions about where his funds come from.

Members of France's National Assembly have asked for an official investigation of the former waiter turned Italian socialist politician turned international movie mogul. In March, he was convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy of a Naples newspaper chain, Il Diario, and sentenced to 46 months in prison, but is appealing the charge.

A director of Mr. Parretti's French holding company, Salvatore Picchiotto, said, "We are an absolutely honest company. Anyone who says otherwise should be in a position to prove it."

Pathé Cinema is already 48 percent owned by Mr. Parretti's French holding company, which is seeking to acquire the rest from the Banque Rivaud group for 510 million francs ($90 million). Last year in an earlier attempt to make the same purchase Mr. Parretti was blocked by the French government on grounds that his company was not controlled by French interests, but the EC Commission overruled Paris.

Mr. Picchiotto, who is also a director of Pathé Cinema, said Mr. Parretti was seeking full control of the company in order to better carry out his plan to develop an international movie conglomerate based in Europe that could challenge the American-owned giants that dominate the business.

Pathé Cinema, whose film library includes such classics as Federico Fellini's "La Dolce Vita," was to be the center of that empire, he said, calling Mr. Bérégovoy's decision "a blow to all of European cinema."

Mr. Picchiotto said that Mr. Parretti's company would challenge the decision, and would outline its next move at a news conference next week.

The French decision came on the day Mr. Parretti was expected to close another controversial deal, the $1.2 billion buyout of MGM/UA Inc. of the United States, in which Mr. Parretti is being backed by Time Warner Inc.

Mr. Picchiotto said that the French action would have no effect on the MGM-UA deal. Nonetheless, Mr. Parretti's U.S. company, Pathe Communications Corp., said that it was extending its offer — the fourth time it has done so — from Friday until June 22.

Under Pathe's agreement with Kirk Kerkorian, who owns 82 percent of MGM, the buyout must be completed by June 23.

A spokeswoman for Time Warner in New York declined to comment on whether the French decision would affect the transaction.

Time Warner has agreed to make a $650 million bridging loan to Pathe Communications Corp.

The Time Warner spokeswoman said that Pathe had recently asked to modify the way in which it will repay the loan, "but no additional money is being considered."

Bonn Readies Short-Term Funds for East German Industry

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — West Germany will provide funds on a "short term" basis to East Germany's largest industrial groups to guarantee that they can meet their export commitments to the Soviet Union after the Germanys unite their monetary systems July 1, a senior Bundesbank official said Friday.

Hans Tietmeyer, a member of the Bundesbank's policy-setting council and an architect of the monetary unification plan, said that during "a transitional period over the next two or three months" subsidies would be provided to the the 120 giant industrial groups in East Germany.

Mr. Tietmeyer said the subsidies would be paid to the companies that have contracts with the Soviet Union at the old exchange rates and which would not be not able to fulfill those export commitments at the new exchange rates.

"Of course, it is necessary to avoid a short-term cutoff" in economic relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Tietmeyer said. Such a cutoff, he added, might otherwise result from the replacement of the East German mark with the Deutsche mark under the monetary union plan.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, seeking to reassure Moscow over German reunification, promised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev earlier this year that Bonn would respect East Germany's trade agreements with other East bloc countries.

The subsidies plan was viewed by financial and political sources as a way to keep the giant companies from immediately going out of business. Some of the groups export 70 percent to 80 percent of their output to the Soviet Union.

They said it would also provide the Soviet Union with a helping hand by not aggravating its economic crisis, a gesture that might help West German officials win its support during the political reunification process.

The subsidies will come from a special East German fund that is to provide 7 billion DM ($4.1 billion) for restructuring in the industrial sector this year and 10 billion DM in 1991. The fund is to be financed by the East German government and the private capital markets.

While it was understood that a part of these funds might be used to bridge export commitments, officials had not indicated over what period of time those subsidies would be available.

Mr. Tietmeyer, speaking at a conference on United States-Europe relations co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the European Council of American Chambers of Commerce, emphasized that "we do not intend to give long-term subsidies."

He added, "A lot of firms will have to be closed down and others will have to be made competitive."

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, honorary chairman of the German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, responded to Mr. Tietmeyer's announcement by saying, "Let's hope this isn't the 'temporary' which lasts."

Still, he acknowledged the necessity of maintaining the flow of exports to the Soviet Union.

"If one side goes bankrupt, then Soviet enterprises will also get into difficulties," he said, noting that some Soviet companies in the Ukraine receive 20 percent to 30 percent of their supplies from East Germany.

A West German Finance Ministry source said the business community was reluctantly going along with the subsidies plan because "they see it as being cheaper than giving credit to the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, a Czechoslovakia Finance Ministry official, addressing the conference on the challenges of transforming his country to a market economy, warned against partial reforms or delay.

"Partial reform is much worse than a nonreform," said Thomas Jezek, a top aide to Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus. "Partial reform in a distorted economy is a tremendous mistake."

Mr. Jezek said that even though all the steps in the transformation were not yet known, it would be a mistake to wait for an "intellectually perfect" plan before starting the process, as some have urged.

"Waiting for the blueprint would lead very quickly to a chaotic disintegration of the economy as we see it nowadays in the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. Jezek said his government wants "to achieve the rapid transition from a painful restructuring period, with a zero or maybe negative rate of growth, toward a positive rate of economic growth very soon. This goal must be reached in a short time."

A key element in the transformation, the privatization of state assets, will begin later this year and advance rapidly, he said.

"There is no time to privatize 5, 10 or 20 percent in two, 10 or 15 years, as in other developed and developing countries."

In a Hong Kong TV Battle, Cable Tangles With the Satellites

By Steve Glain

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Nearly a year after it won exclusive rights to develop the colony's cable television network, Hong Kong Cable Communications Ltd.'s signals have been mostly static.

The proposed network, costing 4 billion Hong Kong dollars ($514 million), is scheduled to start broadcasting in the second half of 1991. But HKCC, which is 28 percent owned by Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., has been plagued with delays that analysts said will postpone the opening by at least a year.

On Tuesday, HKCC announced it had recruited M. Christopher Derick as the first managing director of the five-member consortium, ending a 10-month search.

In addition to the shipping and property conglomerate Wharf, which is owned by the billionaire Sir Y.K. Pao, HKCC's major shareholders are Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd., a regional firm controlled by Hong Kong's Kwok family, with a 27 percent share; US West Inc., with 25 percent; Shaw Brothers (Hong Kong) Ltd., controlled by film producer and distributor Sir Run Run Shaw, with 10 percent; and the Belgian cable-TV operator Coditel SA, with a 10 percent holding.

Mr. Derick's appointment is expected to provide cohesion for a group that is still without a program and finance director and has yet to begin laying cable.

HKCC officials said they chose Mr. Derick because of his experience with major U.S. cable companies, including Omni Cable TV Corp., and Group W Cable, Inc. Since 1986, Mr. Derick has been president and chief operating officer of Falcon Communications Corp., a large cable company in Southern California.

Even after HKCC's management team is completed, analysts said, the company must overcome a formidable list of obstacles before it establishes its credibility as a telecommunications operator.

'We are not against competition. But we are against competition that's not on fair terms.'

Michael Elphick, general manager of HKCC's corporate administration.

Most important, according to HKCC officials, is to persuade the government to reverse its policy of deregulating the colony's satellite telecommunication market. Before the cable contract was awarded, the government announced it would make private satellite dishes legal, including those linked to hotels and apartments.

HKCC has complained that the deregulation of so-called satellite master antennae television, in which an entire apartment bloc is hooked to a single rooftop dish, threatens to snatch away a big slice of HKCC's potential market.

"We are not against competition," said Michael Elphick, general manager of HKCC's corporate administration. "But we are against competition that's not on fair terms."

Mr. Elphick said HKCC is pressing the government to redefine its pledge to protect cable television to include the regulation of satellite master antennae television.

Under the terms of the cable contract, HKCC will be the sole cable operators for six years from the day the contract was awarded. Although HKCC acknowledged it was informed of the government's intent to legalize satellite master antennae television, the company has argued that satellite technology has since effectively transformed it into a mini-cable system.

"The government assured us that it would protect our investment," said Mr. Elphick. But he added that they had regulations imposed on them that are not applied to satellite master antennae television.

Officials at the government's Department of recreation and culture, which overseas broadcasting rights, said it was considering HKCC's claim.

Hong Kong's sole telecommunications satellite operator, Hutchison Whampoa (Holdings) Ltd., said it poses no threat to HKCC. Hutchison, which is owned by billionaire Li Ka-shing and was the runner-up in last year's cable bid, heads a consortium that in April successfully launched a telecommunications satellite using a Chinese-made rocket owned by one of the group's mainland partners.

The U.S.-built satellite, called AsiaSat, will soon be able to transmit signals to dishes under its two beams, which together cover the Middle East, Singapore, and Tokyo. The satellite carries 24 transponders, nine of which have been leased by private or government-owned programmers.

Hutchison Whampoa was considered the overwhelming favorite in last year's cable tender, touted as a battle royal between Hong Kong's two richest tycoons, Li Ka-shing and Sir Y.K. Pao.

HKCC entered the cable race the day of the tender deadline, and won the contract when Hutchison dropped out after the government made an 11th-hour demand that candidates commit themselves to an investment of up to 5.5 billion dollars.

Hutchison, which bid 4.2 billion dollars compared to HKCC's 4 billion, walked away from the tender after having spent three years and 100 million dollars researching the project.

Hutchison Telecommunications Ltd., a Hutchison Whampoa subsidiary, will use 12 of AsiaSat's transponders to broadcast as yet unnamed television channels. Michael Johnson, group operations manager, dismisses claims that Hutchison is gunning for HKCC's market share.

Mr. Johnson said the deregulation of satellite master antennae television was "of interest but not a major issue." He added, "Hong Kong equals less than five percent of the total market of AsiaSat's northern beam."

In addition, Mr. Johnson said, AsiaSat will be transmitting mostly English-speaking broadcasts that will be unintelligible to Hong Kong's predominantly Cantonese speakers.

Beijing will allow Hutchison Telecom's Chinese partner, China International Trust and Investment Corp., to use the satellite for data and telephone transmissions only.

Instead of lobbying the government to regulate AsiaSat out of Hong Kong, analysts said, HKCC could be coordinating with them to diversify its program menu.

AsiaSat's broadcasts would provide HKCC with an international compliment to its local programming, which could be aimed at Hong Kong's small but relatively wealthy bilingual and English-speaking community.

"Assuming HKCC finds out that their market is Cantonese-speaking and that Hutchison is primarily English, they'll find out that the the two are compatible," said a financial analyst with past experience in the telecommunication industry.

HKCC has not approached Hutchison, but Mr. Johnson said he would welcome coordination between the two companies.

"A conversation between us

See HONG KONG, Page 13

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The dividend distribution is not subject to tax with-holding at source.
PARIBAS ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR B.V.
Amsterdam, 13th June 1990.

MARKET DIARY

Late Rally Sends Dow to New High

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow industrials closed Friday at a new record, after a late flurry of buying tied to "triple-witching-hour" expirations of stock-index futures and options.

Most other stocks were unable to recover from early selling linked to the expirations, however, and closed lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which eased 1.48 on Thursday, rose 7.67 to 2,935.89, breaking the high of 2,935.19 set June 4.

Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.13 to 197.85 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index edged up 0.01 to 362.91. The price of an average share lost 3 cents.

Declines led advances by a 4-3 margin. Volume totaled 205.13 million shares, compared with 135.77 million on Thursday.

N.Y. Stocks

Prices opened lower in very heavy trading on an early bout of selling tied to the expiring June futures on Standard & Poor's 500-stock index. The market also saw a mild flurry of buying at the close related to the expiration of June futures on the Major Market Index and some other futures and options.

Several economic reports were released early Friday, but none had any appreciable effect on stocks. But a surprisingly strong report on industrial production for May sent Treasury issues skidding.

Exxon was the most active issue, down ¼ to 47⅞. General Electric followed, up ½ to 70⅛. AT&T was third, adding ⅜ to 42¾.

Du Pont rose ¾ to 40, Philip Morris fell ⅜ to 44, IBM fell ½ to 120⅝, and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing gained ½ to 87⅝.

Prices closed little changed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Dollar Dips, but Stays Within Narrow Range

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar finished lower on Friday in New York trading after it failed to make a sustained breach of 1.7000 marks, traders said.

Dealers said the dollar still appeared locked in its recent trading band of around 1.6800 marks to 1.7050, despite release on Friday of a fresh batch of U.S. indicators. No key factors are expected soon that would offer new direction.

Foreign Exchange

"I can't really see anything that would break us out of the range," said William Arnold of Chemical Bank.

The dollar closed at 1.6884 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6930 DM and at 153.93 yen, down from 154.15 at Thursday's close.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.4337 Swiss francs, down from 1.4340 francs, and at 5.6775 French francs, compared with 5.6955 francs.

The pound ended at $1.7095, up from $1.7085.

The dollar traded as high as 1.7025 DM in U.S. dealings before it ran into fresh selling and retreated. A Southeast Asian central bank was among those reported as active sellers above the 1.7000 DM level.

What's more, rumors circulated that the Bundesbank was selling dollars or checking exchange rates. While the rumor could not be confirmed, worries over the possibility of such sales limited the U.S. currency's strength, dealers said.

"Nobody really wanted to be the first to cross the 1.7025 DM level," said Gabriele Schmitt of Bank of New York.

In earlier European trading, the dollar closed firmer, supported by May U.S. industrial output and capacity utilization data that indicated a stronger than expected economy.

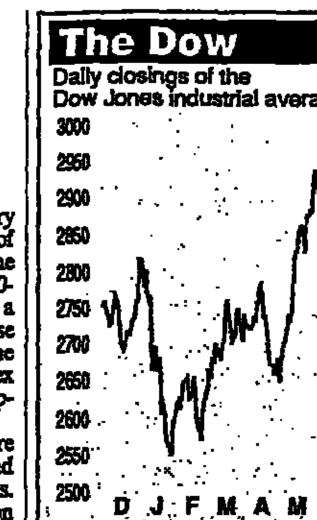
Neither April trade nor May consumer prices data excited the market, because both figures came in close to expectations, said Adrian Cunningham, economic advisor at Bank of America in London.

But the larger than expected gains in industrial production and capacity utilization, which were announced after the trade and consumer price index figures, helped the dollar rebound, he added.

The dollar rose to 1.6985 DM from Thursday's 1.6930, and to 154.25 yen from 153.95.

Several dealers said the Federal Reserve was expected to hold to its current monetary policy as Friday's figures showed that the U.S. economy was well balanced.

Via Associated Press June 15



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Exxon	30143	48¼	47⅞	48	—¼
GenEl	27012	70⅝	69½	70⅛	+½
AT&T	26361	42⅞	42	42¾	+⅜
Wendys	24590	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
Unitel s	23992	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1
duPont s	23397	40	39⅝	40	+¾
PhilMr s	22837	44⅞	43⅞	44	—⅜
CocaCl s	22239	45⅝	44⅝	45	+¼
GnMotr	21624	50⅝	49¾	50¼	+⅜
IBM	21049	121¼	120⅝	120⅝	—½
Baxter	20267	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+½
AmExp	19574	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+⅝
Boeing s	17802	60⅝	59⅝	60¼	+⅝
AbtLab s	16446	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅜
WalMrt	15774	63¼	62	62¾	

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hilhov n	14455	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
EchoBy	7227	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
HomeSh	3676	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
ENSCO	3075	4½	4¼	4⅜	
Amdhl	2977	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
Diasonc	2865	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+⅛
WangB	2506	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
WDigitl	2203	14¼	13⅞	14¼	—½
NY Tim	2072	24⅝	23⅞	24	—⅛
FruitL	2027	13½	13¼	13⅜	—⅛
CarbgP	1997	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
SNK Thwt	1924	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
Baldw s	1825	8⅝	8½	8½	
IntTich	1638	2⅝	1¾	2⅛	—⅛
ContAir	1534	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	612	560
Declined	834	917
Unchanged	552	500
Total Issues	1998	1977
New Highs	37	36
New Lows	31	29

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	267	222
Declined	274	320
Unchanged	269	271
Total Issues	810	814
New Highs	18	17
New Lows	17	14

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,009	828
Declined	853	1,051
Unchanged	2,444	2,427
Total Issues	4,306	4,306

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2911.39	2947.77	2902.72	2935.89	+ 7.67
Trans	1189.42	1202.19	1182.48	1193.25	— 2.19
Util	211.90	212.84	210.32	211.71	— 1.38
Comp	1050.97	1062.23	1044.21	1054.65	— 0.15

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	425.27	422.86	424.91	+0.40
Transp.	287.43	285.54	286.48	—0.95
Utilities	144.58	143.13	143.93	—0.65
Finance	29.94	29.73	29.90	—0.04
SP 500	363.14	360.71	362.91	+0.01
SP 100	346.99	343.49	346.47	+0.97

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	197.86	197.09	197.86	—0.12
Industrials	244.18	243.16	244.18	+0.08
Transp.	179.01	178.51	178.51	—0.98
Utilities	93.96	93.55	93.95	—0.31
Finance	148.16	147.75	148.16	—0.39

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	467.55	+0.45	460.87	n.a.
Industrials	500.26	+1.53	487.28	—
Finance	459.38	—1.77	466.75	—
Insurance	511.21	—1.16	511.79	—
Utilities	467.40	+0.18	459.65	—
Banks	347.61	—2.49	354.91	—
Transp.	494.00	—0.12	488.76	—

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
364.35	363.27	364.03	—0.27

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.05	+0.11
Utilities	92.09	+0.01
Industrials	90.01	+0.21

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	205,130,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	161,103,220
Amex 4 p.m. volume	12,800,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,840,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	168,499,200
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	135,172,400
NYSE volume up	77,268,300
NYSE volume down	91,837,400
Amex volume up	3,698,200
Amex volume down	4,898,300
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 14	425,949	574,510	7,527
June 13	461,949	657,929	16,025
June 12	515,432	629,349	29,078
June 11	407,906	568,781	16,308
June 8	414,160	647,674	35,397

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

June 15

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Puts-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep
290	57⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
295	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
300	45⅞	48⅝	49½	—	—	⅛	⅝	—
305	40⅝	—	42⅛	—	—	⅛	1	—
310	35⅞	37⅞	—	—	—	⅛	1⅜	2½
315	27⅞	31	—	—	—	⅛	1⅝	—
320	25⅝	26	—	—	34	⅛	1⅞	3⅛
325	21⅛	22	25¼	—	⅛	1⅜	2⅞	—
330	16⅛	15⅞	21⅛	28⅛	⅛	1⅞	3⅝	5⅝
335	11⅛	15⅝	17⅛	—	⅛	2⅞	4⅞	—
340	6⅝	11⅛	14	16⅛	3⅛	5⅛	8	—
345	1⅞	8	10	19⅛	3⅞	7⅞	9⅞	11⅞
350	⅛	4⅝	8	—	—	10⅞	14	—
355	⅛	2⅛	5⅛	5⅝	[illegible]	14⅛	17	—
360	—	1⅛	3⅛	—	—	—	—	—
365	⅛	⅜	1⅝	—	20	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 198,866; total open int. 435,620
Puts: total vol. 173,443; total open int. 595,355
S&P 100 index: High 346.99 low 343.49 close 346.47 +0.97
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

June 15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls-Last Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts-Last Jun	Jul	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	72	r	r	r	r	r	0.23
118.43	75	2.44	r	r	r	r	r
118.43	76	1.63	1.49	r	r	r	1.30
118.43	77	0.46	r	r	r	r	r
118.43	78	0.03	0.40	r	0.52	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	162½	r	r	r	r	r	1.05
170.91	165	6.15	5.30	r	r	r	r
170.91	167½	3.45	3.27	3.60	r	0.65	r
170.91	170	1.20	1.88	2.40	0.15	1.70	r
170.91	172½	r	r	1.57	r	3.35	5.40
170.91	177½	r	s	0.67	r	s	
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
170.91	165	5.55	4.95	r	r	r	r
170.91	170	1.33	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	82½	r	r	r	r	0.05	0.30
85.34	83½	r	r	r	r	0.11	r
85.34	84	1.30	r	r	r	0.19	r
85.34	85	0.38	0.42	r	0.01	r	1.34
85.34	85½	r	r	0.44	0.20	r	r
85.34	86	r	0.15	r	0.48	r	r
85.34	87	r	0.05	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	81	4.30	r	r	r	r	r
85.34	83½	r	r	1.17	r	r	r
85.34	84	r	r	r	r	0.17	r
85.34	84½	r	r	r	r	0.28	r
85.34	85	0.37	0.41	r	r	0.44	r
85.34	85½	0.02	0.20	r	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	55	r	r	r	r	r	0.14
59.23	57	r	r	r	r	0.09	r
59.23	57½	r	r	s	r	0.17	r
59.23	58	1.90	1.33	r	r	0.20	0.71
59.23	58½	0.34	r	s	0.01	0.38	r
59.23	59	0.27	0.75	r	0.01	0.50	r
59.23	59½	0.02	r	s	0.22	0.80	r
59.23	60	0.01	0.26	0.72	0.78	r	r
59.23	60½	0.01	r	s	1.48	r	r
59.23	61	r	0.10	0.54	1.78	r	2.50
59.23	61½	r	r	s	2.47	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
59.23	54	5.10	5.04	4.77	r	r	r
59.23	58	r	r	r	r	0.34	r
59.23	59½	r	r	s	0.47	r	r
59.23	60	0.82	r	r	r	r	r
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	15½	20.38	r	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	60	r	r	r	r	r	0.07
64.96	64	0.76	r	r	0.01	0.32	r
64.96	64½	0.40	0.83	s	0.05	r	r
64.96	65	0.04	0.55	r	0.07	0.59	1.16
64.96	65½	0.02	r	s	0.40	r	r
64.96	66	0.01	0.28	0.64	1.04	r	r
64.96	66½	0.02	r	s	r	r	
64.96	67	r	0.12	r	r	r	r
64.96	68	r	0.05	r	r	r	r
64.96	69	r	0.02	0.14	r	r	r
64.96	70	r	r	4.97	r		
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	66	3.77	r	r	r	r	r
69.81	67	2.95	r	r	r	0.11	r
69.81	68	1.95	r	r	r	0.26	r
69.81	68½	r	r	s	r	0.40	
69.81	69	0.95	r	r	0.04	r	r
69.81	69½	0.33	0.85	s	0.07	0.60	r
69.81	70	0.02	r	r	0.25	r	r
69.81	70½	0.06	r	s	0.78	r	r
69.81	71	r	0.33	r	r	r	r
69.81	71½	r	r	s	1.70	r	r
62,500 Ecus-cents per unit.							
ECU	122	r	r	r	0.44	r	

Total call vol. 29,388 Call open int. 411,874
Total put vol. 23,674 Put open int. 436,833
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

European Commodities

LONDON SUGAR
U.S. Dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
Aug	284.40	284.80	284.60	275.00	276.00	276.20
Oct	280.00	281.00	280.00	272.00	273.20	273.40
Dec	270.00	284.40	275.00	268.00	260.00	279.00
Mar	266.40	266.80	266.00	258.00	258.40	259.00
May	266.00	267.00	266.00	259.40	259.40	259.00
Aug	266.00	267.00	262.00	258.40	258.00	258.40
Oct	253.00	263.00	258.00	255.00	252.20	257.40

Volume: 5,457 lots of 50 tons.

LONDON COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

Jul	787	788	790	759	774	778
Sep	806	808	815	780	795	796
Dec	826	827	840	805	818	820
Mar	845	848	860	825	837	839
May	869	870	872	845	857	858
Jul	888	890	888	865	874	876
Sep	904	910	894	884	890	893

Volume: 9,907 lots of 10 tons.

LONDON COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

Jul	599	600	597	569	582	584
Sep	617	618	618	588	600	601
Nov	635	637	637	607	615	616
Jan	651	652	654	626	632	633
Mar	671	673	674	642	646	647
May	678	686	675	667	662	667
Jul	690	700	675	675	675	680

Volume: 5,179 lots of 5 tons.

LONDON GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

Jul	145.25	145.50	146.75	144.50	146.00	146.25
Aug	146.50	146.75	148.25	145.50	147.25	147.50
Sep	149.50	149.75	150.75	148.00	150.25	150.50
Oct	151.50	152.00	153.00	151.25	153.50	153.75
Nov	154.00	154.50	155.50	154.00	155.50	155.75
Dec	156.50	157.00	157.50	156.00	157.25	157.50
Jan	156.00	156.50	156.50	156.00	156.50	157.00
Feb	153.00	154.50	153.00	153.00	153.00	155.50
Mar	149.00	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	151.00

Volume: 6,118 lots of 100 tons.

PARIS SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	2,198	2,140	2,180	2,190	+40
Oct	2,075	2,025	2,050	2,045	+48
Dec	2,005	N.T.	2,005	2,015	+41
Mar	2,000	N.T.	1,985	2,000	+36
May	1,970	N.T.	1,980	1,995	+33

Est. vol.: 1,603 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,104 lots. Open interest: 18,114.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
INVG Mtge Scrts	-	.25	7-6	6-29
INCREASED				
Betz Labs Inc	Q	.27	8-9	7-26
Imo Inds Inc	Q	.12½	7-16	6-25
Millipore Corp	Q	.11	7-27	6-29
National Gas Co	-	.25½	7-15	6-30
INITIAL				
National Media	Q	.02½	7-15	6-30
OMITTED				
Independ Bank				
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Network Genl Corp — 2-for-1				
REDUCED				
Real Estate Secs	Q	.17	7-13	6-29
SPECIAL				
National Media	-	.10	7-15	6-30
STOCK SPLIT				
Betz Laboratories — 2-for-1				
Immucor Inc — 5-for-4				
USUAL				
Alberta Natural Gas	Q	.17	6-29	6-22
Arizona Land Inc	Q	.15	7-17	6-29
Augat Inc	Q	.18	7-31	7-10
Commonwealth Ed	Q	.75	8-1	6-29
Dollar General Corp	Q	.05	9-14	8-28
Engelhard Corp	Q	.17	6-29	6-26
First Inter-Bncp	Q	.19	6-29	6-22
Fkln Global Opp	M	.084	6-29	6-15
Fkln NC Tax-Free	M	.062	6-29	6-15
Fkln Special Eqty	M	.055	6-29	6-15
Great Lakes Chem	Q	.11	7-27	7-1
Hancock Fabrics Inc	Q	.14	7-15	7-1
Harnischfeger Ind	Q	.05	7-9	6-25
Imperial Holly Corp	Q	.10	7-6	6-25
Indiana Bncshrs		.32	7-13	6-26
Indiana Bncshrs	Q	.12	7-13	6-26
James River Corp	Q	.15	7-31	7-17
McNeal Schwendler	Q	.19	8-24	9-5
NAC Re Corp	Q	.05	7-12	6-28
NERCO Inc	Q	.16	8-15	7-31
Rogers Corp	Q	.05	8-15	7-16
Rowe Furniture	Q	.04	7-16	6-29
Roy-L Merchant Grp	Q	.08	6-29	6-25
SPI Pharm	Q	.02½	7-16	6-30
Trinity Inds	Q	.20	7-31	7-13
United Stationers	Q	.10	7-13	6-29
Universal Foods	Q	.17	8-9	7-19

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1581.00	1584.00	1578.00	1581.00
Forward	1596.00	1597.00	1593.00	1595.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1518.00	1520.00	1496.00	1498.00
Forward	1471.00	1472.00	1454.00	1455.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	483.00	483½	482½	483.00
Forward	489.00	489½	484½	488½
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8650.00	8675.00	8550.00	8650.00
Forward	8550.00	8600.00	8500.00	8550.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6155.00	6165.00	6155.00	6165.00
Forward	6270.00	6275.00	6280.00	6285.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1678.00	1682.00	1640.00	1645.00
Forward	1635.00	1638.00	1625.00	1626.00

GOLD: *Price Fall Hits South African Mining Industry*

(Continued from first finance page)

mining richer ores until such time as it becomes clear whether prices will remain depressed.

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said that although the lower gold price will affect export earnings, he believed the economy could still be guided into a "soft landing", avoiding harsh recession.

He said South Africa should still achieve a current account surplus of 5 billion to 6 billion rand this year, which analysts say should enable it to meet repayments on its $18 billion foreign debt.

Jan Lombard, the deputy chairman of the Reserve Bank, said in an interview that he regarded Thursday's fall in gold prices as a blip. Unless events showed this was not the case, he envisaged no change in exchange rate strategy, or the current restrictive monetary policy designed to curb inflation.

"I have not taken the view that the drop reflects a long-term structural movement," he said.

The proposed layoffs at the Freegold mine, outside Welkom in the Orange Free State, form part of a nine-month plan to reduce operations. But the mine's output, running at nearly 110 tons a year, about 18 per cent of the country's total production of about 600 tons, would fall less than 1 percent, said the company's parent, Anglo American Corp.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Honda to Sell More Chrysler Vehicles

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Honda Motor Co. and Chrysler Japan Sales Ltd., a Japanese unit of Chrysler Corp., have agreed to begin sales of Chrysler four-wheel drive vehicles in Japan this year.

Honda said Friday the Chrysler Wrangler and Cherokee models will be sold though Honda's sales outlet for standard-size passenger cars. Honda's sales target for the 1991 models will be 2,000 vehicles, the statement said.

The Chrysler-Honda deal is expected to more than double the number of cars Chrysler sold in Japan last year. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Global Stock Sales Plan Proposed

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are developing an international screen-based trading system for stocks, stock options and index options, the chairman of the Chicago board, Alger Chapman, said on Friday.

"We will extend the offer to exchanges of the world who wish to reach out from their home offices," he told a conference on the globalization of capital markets.

Mr. Chapman said the system was being developed in conjunction with Reuters Holdings PLC, the world news and information organization, and was similar to an after-hours futures dealing network called Globex, developed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and Reuters. He said a formal announcement on the project could be made soon.

Sotheby's to Sell Hunt Ancient Silver

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Hunt brothers of Texas, who tried to corner the world silver market and failed a decade ago, will sell their multimillion dollar collections of ancient silver and gold coins next week to pay back taxes and creditors.

Four sales at Sotheby's auction house June 19-22 are the first of a year-long series that will dispose of the collections of Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt, including Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins, bronze sculpture and ornamental objects, and Greek ceramic vases.

Sotheby's experts estimate the collections will bring as much a $20 million.

TRUMP: *Creditors' Bluff Called*

(Continued from page 1)

countries like Poland or Brazil, all the banks had to agree, and it was left to the big banks to pressure the small ones, many of which believed they had better claims on Trump assets than major lenders.

First Fidelity Bancorp and Midlantic Banks Inc., two regional banks in New Jersey with $140 million in outstanding loans, are said to have balked. Fidelity, however, was one of the trustees of the Trump Castle bonds on which interest payments were suspended, making it vulnerable to Trump defaults on the casino bonds.

In a pointed message, interest payments due Friday on Trump Plaza Funding bonds, which are secured by another casino, were paid on time.

Analysts said Mr. Trump has a 10-to-30 day grace period to make interest payments before his casino would officially be in default. Bondholders could then try to force him into bankruptcy, but then all the Trump assets would go on the block, and the bank creditors would be paid off much less.

As a price for their bailout, the banks are expected to curb Mr. Trump's freewheeling style, considered part of his method of operation. By plastering his name on anything he owned and muscling into the headlines with his yacht, helicopters and tales of financial accomplishments, he literally talked up the value of the properties and attracted investors who underwrote his expansion.

Prominent among those investors were the big New York banks, many of which offered unsecured loans when the going was good during the '80s.

Exactly what Mr. Trump would have to do to fulfill the banks' conditions for restructuring was now known. Among the rumored conditions were sale of his $40 million yacht, possibly the Plaza Hotel, and some arrangement to raise cash from the Trump Shuttle, which is already up for sale.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse June 15

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	36.20	36.30
ACF Holding	42	40.70
Aegon	127.20	127.50
Ahold	146	146
Akzo	123.70	124.50
AMEV	56.70	56.90
A'Dam Rubber	5.20	5.10
Amro Bank	72.10	72.30
Bols	179.50	180
Buhrmann Tett	69.70	69.20
BVG	25.60	25
Center Parcs	60.30	61
CSM	83.60	84
DAF	29.30	30.10
DSM	116.90	117.50
Elsevier	89.70	90.30
Fokker	47.60	48
Gist-Brocades	35	35.20
Heineken	124.20	124.90
Hoogovens	69.50	72.50
Hunter Douglas	104.80	104.80
IHC Caland	49.50	49.20
Inter Mueller	96	96.50
KLM	35.90	36.20
KNP	45.50	45.70
Nat Neder	72.20	72.50
Nedlloyd	82	82.40
NMB Bank	49.50	49.70
Oce Grinten	59.60	59.80
Pakhoed	198.30	197.50
Philips	31.90	32.10
Robeco	100.50	100.70
Rodamco	81	80.80
Rolinco	N.Q.	101.20
Rorento	59.30	59.20
Royal Dutch	143.90	144.60
Unilever	157.50	158.10
Van Ommeren	44.50	44.40
VMF Stork	55.40	55.50
VNU	101.20	101.30
Wessanen	72	73
Wolters/Kluwer	51.70	51.60

CBS Gen'l trend index : 128.80
Previous : 128.50

To Our Readers

The closing prices for Brussels were not available Friday due to problems at the source.

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	278	283
Allianz Hold	2515	2515
Altana	491.50	489.50
Asko	925	940
BASF	288	290.50
Bayer	292.50	294
Bay Vereinsbk	375	373
BBC	940	920
BHF Bank	458	456
BMW	566	566
Commerzbank	269.40	269.50
Continental	319.50	312.80
Daimler Benz	776	778
Degussa	454	451
Dt Babcock	197.20	202.80
Deutsche Bank	761.50	754
Douglas	855	841
Dresdner Bank	412.50	407
Feldmuehle	513.70	513.40
Harpener	408	N.Q.
Henkel	618	620
Hochtief	1390	1360
Hoechst	265.10	264.80
Hoesch	340.30	337.20
Holzmann	1545	1560
Horten	288	270
IWKA	387	390
Kali Salz	260	260
Karstadt	642	635
Kaufhof	605	616.50
KHD	255	258
Kloeckner Werke	209	209.50
Krupp Stahl	415	410
Linde	976	977
Lufthansa	171	168
MAN	445	471.20
Mannesmann	336	330
Metallgesell	589	590
Muench Rueck	N.A.	2210
Nixdorf	312	315
PKI	535	540
Porsche	1135	1155
Preussag	430.50	427.50
PWA	314	316
RWE	463	455.50
Rheinmetall	445	450
Schering	772	787
SEL	374	364.50
Siemens	706.50	705.60
Thyssen	270	272.70
Varta	381	384
Veba	411	406.50
VEW	224	223.50
Viag	407	390
Volkswagen	591.50	594
Wella	731	737

DAX Index : 1792.26
Previous : 1787.09
FAZ Index : 759.24
Previous : 760.17

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	120	117
Enso-Gutzeit	32.50	33.50
K.O.P.	51	51
Kymmene	88	89
Nokia	180	180
Pohjola	168	164
Stockmann	190	192
United Papers	184	180
Wartsila	418	410

Unitas Index : 571.20
Previous : 570.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.80	14.60
Cathay Pacific	9.20	9.15
Cavendish Int'l	3.70	3.73
Cheung Kong	12.30	12.20
China Light Pwr	14.30	14.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.30	10.40
Hang Lung Dev	5.20	5.15
Hang Seng Bank	20.30	20.30
Henderson Land	8	7.95
HK Air Eng.	20.20	19.80
HK China Gas	12.30	11
HK Electric	7.85	7.90
HK Land	8.20	8.20
HK Realty Trust	4.83	4.80
HK Shang Bank	5.90	5.95
HK Shang Htls	5.10	5.05
HK Telecomm	6.05	6.10
HK Ferry	4.95	4.98
Hutch Whampoa	11.10	11
Hysan Dev	1.22	1.21
Jardine Math.	32	31.50
Jardine Str Hld	17.70	17.80
Kowloon Motor	6.25	6.25
Mandarin Orient	3.70	6
Miramar Hotel	14.90	7.05
New World Dev	11	11.10
SHK Props	14.20	14.10
Stelux	3.88	3.78
Swire Pac A	14.20	19.90
Tai Cheung Prps	4.35	4.38
TVE	1.84	1.83
Wharf Hold	8.30	8.15
Wing On Co	4.93	4.93
Winsor Ind.	8.20	8.10
World Int'l	4.36	4.35

Hang Seng Index : 3201.82
Previous : 3171.33

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	18	18
Altech	65	63
Anglo Amer	107.50	110
Barlows	35.80	34
Blyvoor	9.50	9.50
Buffels	50.25	50.25
GFSA	74	74
Harmony	22	22
Highveld Steel	17.75	17.50
Kloof	31.75	32.50
Nedbank Grp	10.55	10.55
Rusplat	82.50	83.50
SA Brews	37.50	37
St Helena	37.25	37.25
Sasol	12.60	12.60
Welkom	18	18.75
Western Deep	105	107

Composite Stock Index : 2983
Previous : 2977

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.04	5.04
Anglo Am Gld	42.44	41.94
AA Corp	15.84	16.13
Asda-MFI Gp	1.16	1.15
Ass Brit Foods	4.17	4.20
Barclays	4.72	4
Bass	10.95	10.90
B.A.T.	6.90	6.73
Blue Circle	2.80	2.46
BOC Group	6	5.92
Boots	2.93	2.92
Bowater	3.82	3.85
BAe	3.70	3.70
BAA	4.18	4.17
Brit Airways	2.18	2.18
British Gas	2.19	2.17
BP	3.25	3.25
British Steel	1.47	1.48
Brit Telecom	2.96	2.93
BTR	4.50	4.46
Burmah Oil	6.33	6.33
Cable Wire	5.38	5.58
Cadbury Sch	3.55	3.50
Charter Cons	4.60	4.44
Comm Union	5.17	5.22
Coalcon	2.20	2.18
Courtaulds	3.50	3.47
Dalgety	5.82	5.63
De Beers	N.Q.	
Dixons	1.46	1.50
Driefontein	5.48	5.50

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3050	3110
Banco Central	4800	4795
Bco. Santander	4650	4640
Banesto	3740	3840
CEPSA	3080	3130
Dragados	3273	3315
Iberduero	644	640
Telefonica	845	840

S.E. General Index : 284.28
Previous : 285.43

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5299	5280
Bastogi	345	346
Ciga hotels	6305	6130
CIR	5710	5720
Cred Ital	2725	2730
Enimont	1450	1450
Eridania	9800	9770
Ferruzzi Fin.	3130	3130
Ferruzzi Agr.	2820	2810
Fiat SPA	10475	10500
Generali	44400	44800
IFI	28500	28700
Italcem	15950	15190
Italgas	2950	2960
Italmobiliare	22250	22450
Mediobanca	21695	21840
Montedison	2095	2113
Olivetti	6900	6890
Pirelli	2920	2925
RAS	27650	28100
Rinascente	7900	7850
Saipem	2900	2930
SIP	1665	1670
SME	4665	4685
Snia	2780	2815
Standa	32950	33000
Stet	6678	6775
Toro Assi Risp	27300	27850

NA: = 100
MIB current index : 1166.36
Previous : 1183.00

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	27⅛	26⅞
Bank Montreal	28½	28⅝
Bell Canada	39⅝	39⅞
Bombardier A	N.A.	17⅛
Bombardier B	N.Q.	—
Cambior	N.Q.	11⅛
Cascades	3.95	3.95
Dominion Text A	11	11
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18⅛
Memotec	8⅝	8½
Nat'l Bk Canada	10	10⅛
Noverco	14⅝	14⅝
Power Corp.	14⅞	15
Provigo	9	9⅝
Quebec Tel	14	13⅞
Quebecor A	N.Q.	—
Quebecor B	N.Q.	—
Videotron	13⅞	13½

Industrials Index : 1443.95
Previous : 1450.25

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	589	597
Air Liquide	742	748
Avions Dassault	552	548
Bancaire (Cie)	582	587
BIC	660	650
Bongrain	3375	3400
Bouygues	648	638
BSN-GD	842	841
Carrefour	2585	2599
Cerus	373	376.50
C.G.E.	424	431
Chargeurs	1041	1057
Club Med	606	597
Dumez	601	596
Elf-Aquitaine	660	657
Europe 1	1370	1375
Gen. Eaux	2652	2670
Hachette	391	385
Havas	645	657
Imetal	365.80	359.40
Lafarge Coppee	443	471.90
Legrand	4450	4450
Oreal (L')	5410	5410
L.V.M.H.	4365	4410
Matra	386.10	390
Merlin Gerin	6130	6170
Michelin B	124.10	125
Moulinex	119.80	120
Occidentale	777	770
Paribas	627	628
Pernod-Ricard	1191	1207
Perrier	1636	1645
Peugeot	818	827
Printemps (Au)	673	667
Radiotechnique	695	710
Raff. St. Louis	1583	1512
Redoute (La)	3375	3350
Roussel Uclaf	2203	2279
Saint Gobain	555	560
Sanofi	950	950
Skis Rossignol	1050	1050
Ste Generale A	565	575
Suez	437.90	446.50
Telemecanique	4980	5010
Thomson-CSF	128.60	123
Total	622	652
Valeo	594	593

CAC 40 Index : 2011.57
Previous : 2028.86

To Our Readers

The closing prices for Sao Paulo were not available Friday due to problems at the source.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	5.72	5.62
DBS	13.90	13.90
Fraser Neave	9.15	8.90
Genting	9.45	9.50
Harrisons Plant	1.60	1.62
Haw Par	2.90	2.87
Hume	3.54	3.54
Inchcape	5.40	5.45
Keppel	7.85	7.80
KL Kepong	2.37	2.36
Lum Chang	1.46	1.46
Malayan Banks	8.70	8.80
OCBC	8.45	8.40
OUB	5.50	5.45
OUE	9.50	9.30
Sembawang	6.85	6.80
Shangrila	8.80	8.85
Sime Darby	2.83	2.71
SIA	13.10	13.20
S'pore Land	15	14.90
S'pore Press	7.80	7.75
Sing Steamship	3.76	3.86
Straits Trading	3.40	3.38
UOB	5.60	5.55
United Overseas	2.16	2.14

Straits Times Ind. : 1531.29
Previous : 1531.86

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	315	315
Alfa Laval	270	272
Asea	787	785
Astra-A	522	514
Atlas Copco	350	343
Electrolux B	258	261
Ericsson	1284	1265
Esselte-A	236	240
Handelsbanken	127	122
Pharmacia-A	N.A.	210
Norsk Hydro	200.50	202.50
Saab-Scania	265	264
Sandvik	315	310
SCA-A	130	130
S-E Banken	83	83
Skandia F	201	197
Skanska	492	495
SKF	170	170
Stora	310	310
Volvo	339	340

Affaersvaerlden : 1272.30
Previous : 1267.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.82	4.77
BHP	9.30	9.28
Bond	0.16	0.17
Boral	3.40	3.49
Bougainville	1.01	1.02
Coles Myer	7.60	7.68
Comalco	4.15	4.18
CRA	12.05	12
CSR	5.28	5.24
Dunlop	4.98	4.96
Elders IXL	1.79	1.87
ICI Australia	4.70	4.70
Magellan	1.60	1.60
MIM	2.28	2.27
Nat Aust Bank	6.48	6.46
News Corp	11.50	11.30
N Broken Hill	2.42	2.44
Poseidon	2.35	2.45
QCT Resources	1.43	1.42
Santos	4.17	4.16
TNT	2.69	2.70
Western Mining	4.63	4.70
Westpac Banking	4.59	4.58
Woodside	2.82	2.85

All ordinaries index : 1502.40
Previous : 1502.90

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1120	1100
Asahi Chemical	915	904
Asahi Glass	1870	1870
Bank of Tokyo	1520	1500
Bridgestone	1520	1550
Canon	1780	1770
Casio	1600	1600
C.Itoh	890	895
Dai Nippon Print	1930	1930
Daiwa House	2470	2480
Daiwa Securities	1550	1620
Fanuc	7100	7100
Fuji Bank	2660	2620
Fuji Photo	4160	4180
Fujitsu	1410	1430
Hitachi	1540	1550
Hitachi Cable	1190	1160
Honda	1750	1780
Ito Yokado	4000	3980
Japan Air Lines	18500	18600
Kajima	1980	1950
Kansai Power	3640	3660
Kawasaki Steel	681	683
Kirin Brewery	1920	1890
Komatsu	1190	1180
Kubota	1010	1030
Kyocera	8000	8060
Matsu Elec Inds	2170	2170
Matsu Elec Wks	2070	2050
Mitsubishi Bk	2470	2500
Mitsubishi Kasei	778	775
Mitsubishi Elec	981	986
Mitsubishi Hev	1070	1070
Mitsubishi Corp	1570	1550
Mitsui and Co	980	974
Mitsukoshi	1880	1880
Mitsumi	1590	1530
NEC	2010	2020
NGK Insulators	1540	1580
Nikko Securities	1310	1300
Nippon Kogaku	1640	1660
Nippon Oil	1420	1430
Nippon Steel	800	802
Nippon Yusen	850	877
Nissan	1140	1150
Nomura Sec	2410	2360
NTT (SF)	10114	10105
Olympus Optical	1590	1600
Pioneer	6270	6290
Ricoh	1120	1100
Sanyo Elec	965	970
Sharp	1880	1900
Shimazu	1200	1220
Shinetsu Chem	1730	1750
Sony	8510	8570
Sumitomo Bk	2510	2540
Sumitomo Chem	683	682
Sumi Marine	1110	1100
Sumitomo Metal	598	600
Taisei Corp	1390	1370
Taisho Marine	1090	1100
Takeda Chem	1750	1740
TDK	6760	6840
Teijin	757	752
Tokyo Marine	1480	1490
Tokyo Elec Pw	4580	4630
Toppan Printing	1810	1810
Toray Ind.	799	806
Toshiba	1110	1120
Toyota	2550	2580
Yamaichi Sec	1350	1370

Nikkei 225 : 33232
Previous : 33202
Topix index : 2399
Previous : 2381

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅜	15⅜
Agnico Eagle	7½	7⅛
Air Canada	9⅝	10
Alberta Energy	14⅞	14⅞
Am Barrick Res	19⅝	19⅛
BCE	39⅞	40
BCED	0.40	0.41
Bk Nova Scotia	14⅝	14⅝
BC Gas	14⅞	14⅞
BC Phone	18½	18½
BP Canada	19	19
Bramalea	13¼	13¼
Brunswick	8⅞	9
CAE	6⅝	6⅝
Campeau	1.90	1.94
CIBC	28⅝	28¼
Canadian Pacific	21⅝	21⅝
Can Packers	N.Q.	12⅞
Can Tire A	21⅜	21⅛
Cantor	27	27½
Cara	N.Q.	—
CCL Ind B	9⅞	9½
Cineplex	5⅜	5
Cominco	27	27¼
Conwest Expl A	14½	14⅝
Corona A	7¼	7⅝
Denison Min B	1.21	1¼
Dickenson Min A	4¼	4.30
Dofasco	N.Q.	23⅝
Dylex A	3.95	4.20
Echo Bay Mines	13⅜	13⅞
Equity Silver A	1.53	1.53
FCA Intl	10¼	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	N.Q.	13⅛
Fletcher Chall A	N.Q.	16⅛
FPI	4⅛	4.80
GoldCorp	4½	4.60
Gulf Cda Res	15	15
Hees Intl	25½	25⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	12⅝	12
Hollinger	13	13⅛
Horsham	9⅞	9⅝
Hudson Bay	5⅛	5½
Imasco	37	37
Inco	31⅞	32
Interhome	48⅞	48
Jannock	16½	16
Labatt	N.A.	21⅞
Loblaw Co	16⅛	16⅛
Mackenzie	7⅜	7⅜
Magna Intl A	3.15	3.20
Maritime	16.70	16⅞
Mark Res	11⅜	11⅞
MacLean Hunt X	9⅛	9⅛
Molson A	39⅝	39⅞
Noma Ind A	8¼	8⅝
Noranda	19⅝	19⅝
Noranda Forest	11⅛	11⅞
Norcen Energy	24⅝	24⅝
Nova Corp	8⅝	8⅝
Oshawa	32	32
Pagurin A	7¾	7⅝
Placer Dome	16⅜	16⅛
Poco Petroleum	6⅝	6⅝
PWA Corp	10	10
Quebec Sturgeon	0.85	0.85
Rayrock	8	7⅞
Renaissance	14⅛	14⅝
Rogers B	7⅞	8⅛
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	24	24⅛
Royal TrustCo	15⅛	15⅛
Sceptre Res	2.60	2.80
Scott's Hosp	N.Q.	18⅛
Seagram	101⅝	101⅛
Sears Can	11⅛	11⅛
Shell Can	39	39
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	8⅝	8½
Southam	26⅛	26⅛
Spar Aerospace	8⅛	8⅝
Stelco A	16⅞	16⅞
Teck B	23⅞	22⅞
Thomson News	15⅞	15⅞
Toronto Domn	18⅛	18⅞
Torstar B	27⅛	27⅛
Transalta Util	12⅞	12⅞
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Trilon Fin A	N.Q.	18
Trimac	N.A.	—
Trizec A	19⅞	20
Turbo Resources	N.Q.	0.43
Unicorp A	N.Q.	2.95
Woodward's Ltd	1⅝	1⅝

TSE 300 Index : 3578.80
Previous : 3573.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1545	1580
Alusuisse	1345	1340
Bank Leu	2380	2370
Brown Boveri	6000	6025
Ciba Geigy	3540	3560
CS Holding	2440	2470
Elektrow	3530	3540
Fischer	2220	2220
Interdiscount	4330	4270
Jacobs Suchard	7425	7350
Jelmoli	2290	2270
Landis Gyr	1420	1425
Moevenpick	5325	5400
Nestle	8850	8900
Oerlikon-B	1000	1015
Pargesa Hld	1570	1590
Roche Holding B	4290	4185
Sandoz	2170	2160
Schindler	N.A.	—
Sulzer	780	775
Surveillance	5580	5480
Swissair	1000	1020
SBC	319	320
Swiss Reinsur	618	614
Swiss Volksbank	1665	1670
Union Bank	3600	3600
Winterthur	4290	4300
Zurich Ins	2140	2170

SBS Index : 674.10
Previous : 677.30

SOUREN MELIKIAN
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY WITH AUTHORITATIVE WRITING ON THE WORLD OF ART AND ART AUCTIONS

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press June 15

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
3.85	3.26	Jul	3.32¼	3.32½	3.27½	3.28	—.04¼
3.73	3.33	Sep	3.37½	3.38	3.33	3.33¼	—.04½
3.80	3.47	Dec	3.51½	3.52¼	3.47¼	3.48¼	—.03½
3.85	3.52½	Mar	3.59	3.59	3.54½	3.54½	—.05
3.73	3.45	May	3.57	3.57	3.51	3.51	—.05¼
3.63	3.38	Jul	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,976					
Prev. Day Open Int. 63,668 off 2,185							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
2.95¾	2.31	Jul	2.84¾	2.87¼	2.82	2.83	—.04
2.91	2.29	Sep	2.83½	2.83½	2.78	2.78¼	—.04½
2.87¼	2.22	Dec	2.79½	2.80½	2.74	2.74¼	—.05¼
2.92¾	2.41	Mar	2.84¼	2.85½	2.80	2.80½	—.04¼
2.96	2.49¾	May	2.87¾	2.88½	2.82½	2.83	—.04¾
2.98	2.43	Jul	2.89½	2.90¼	2.84½	2.84¾	—.05
2.83¾	2.45	Sep	2.78	2.78	2.71	2.72	—.06
2.75	2.59	Dec	2.68½	2.69	2.62	2.62½	—.06½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 81,796					
Prev. Day Open Int. 247,072 off 5,537							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
7.31	5.78	Jul	5.90½	5.95	5.85	5.86	—.05¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	5.97	6.01	5.88	5.90½	—.06½
6.76	5.48	Sep	6.00½	6.04½	5.96	5.96½	—.03½
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.08½	6.13	6.02¾	6.03¾	—.05
6.91	5.87	Jan	6.20	6.23½	6.15	6.15¼	—.03½
7.01	5.65½	Mar	6.29½	6.33½	6.26	6.26	—.04
7.06	6.14½	May	6.38½	6.42	6.36	6.36	—.04
6.59	6.59	Aug				6.44	—.02
6.57	6.30	Nov	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 54,529					
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,570 off 402							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons-dollars per ton							
208.00	167.80	Jul	172.20	173.20	172.00	172.10	—.50
198.00	170.10	Aug	173.90	174.70	173.40	173.50	—.40
200.00	171.50	Sep	176.00	176.80	175.70	175.70	—.30
200.00	173.80	Oct	177.30	178.00	176.90	177.00	—.30
205.50	174.00	Dec	180.20	181.60	180.10	180.30	+.10
204.00	178.00	Jan	182.00	182.80	181.10	181.20	+.10
212.00	181.00	Mar	184.00	185.00	184.00	185.00	+.80
208.00	185.50	May	186.00	187.00	186.00	187.00	+.50
209.00	186.00	Jul	187.00	188.50	187.00	187.50	+1.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,808					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,102 up 326							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.80	19.50	Jul	24.12	24.16	23.75	23.77	—.37
25.15	19.50	Aug	23.87	23.97	23.62	23.63	—.30
24.80	19.50	Sep	23.72	23.78	23.48	23.49	—.28
24.35	19.45	Oct	23.53	23.50	23.10	23.10	—.36
24.12	19.75	Dec	23.00	23.12	22.82	22.86	—.17
22.87	19.87	Jan	22.80	22.87	22.63	22.63	—.20
22.81	19.82	Mar	22.65	22.70	22.59	22.52	—.12
23.70	20.15	May	22.50	22.50	22.30	22.35	—.07
23.70	21.05	Jul	22.35	22.35	22.25	22.25	—.01
		Aug				22.22	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,702					
Prev. Day Open Int. 103,930 off 2,006							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
76.82	69.75	Jun	76.80	76.80	76.40	76.47	
74.67	69.12	Aug	74.30	74.35	73.75	74.27	+.10
76.85	68.30	Oct	76.00	76.00	75.35	75.85	—.17
76.60	71.80	Dec	75.75	75.85	75.25	75.57	—.35
76.15	72.58	Feb	75.40	75.45	74.95	75.17	—.25
77.00	74.15	Apr	76.27	76.35	76.00	76.35	—.25
74.60	72.75	Jun	73.22	73.50	73.15	73.15	—.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,675					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,179							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
85.56	78.50	Aug	84.60	84.70	84.10	84.65	—.07
84.77	78.00	Sep	84.80	84.25	83.70	84.22	+.12
84.15	78.00	Oct	83.50	83.75	83.40	83.65	+.05
84.10	79.80	Nov	83.60	83.80	83.42	83.65	—.05
83.10	79.75	Jan	83.70	83.70	83.47	83.67	+.12
82.27	80.70	Mar	82.48	82.48	82.25	82.50	—.05
82.40	81.25	Apr	82.15	82.15	82.15	82.40	+.10
82.40	81.20	May	82.05	82.05	82.05	82.30	+.30
Est. Sales 1,611		Prev. Sales 1,777					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,789							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
67.45	44.25	Jun	62.30	62.35	61.17	61.17	—1.50
65.32	44.95	Jul	60.40	60.40	59.30	59.30	—1.50
63.42	43.70	Aug	58.20	58.50	57.22	57.22	—1.50
58.70	40.80	Oct	53.05	53.05	51.82	51.82	—1.50
55.45	44.25	Dec	52.50	52.75	51.30	51.52	—1.08
52.95	43.95	Feb	50.10	50.10	49.12	49.20	—.95
48.80	46.15	Apr	47.30	47.30	46.65	46.90	—.35
51.85	50.40	Jun	50.50	50.55	50.00	50.00	—.55
Est. Sales 12,580		Prev. Sales 11,451					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
71.48	39.95	Jul	66.70	67.35	64.45	64.45	—2.00
69.15	39.30	Aug	63.80	64.40	63.67	63.67	—2.00
63.65	48.07	Feb	61.50	61.70	59.82	60.65	—.82
62.95	50.30	Mar	60.50	60.50	59.35	60.05	—1.20
63.00	57.00	May	60.15	60.15	60.00	60.60	—1.10
Est. Sales 4,590		Prev. Sales 4,733					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,416							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.-cents per lb.							
132.25	74.85	Jul	86.90	88.85	86.70	88.00	+.90
120.00	77.25	Sep	89.70	91.10	89.25	90.35	+.95
109.50	81.00	Dec	93.00	94.00	92.25	93.60	+1.10
114.75	83.00	Mar	95.60	96.40	95.00	96.30	+1.35
123.00	91.25	May	96.50	98.25	97.50	98.25	+1.25
110.00	92.75	Jul	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.40	+1.30
108.90	101.50	Sep	102.40	102.40	102.40	102.25	+.35
Est. Sales 9,439		Prev. Sales 74,077					
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,184 up 1,462							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
14.27	10.25	Jul	12.35	12.82	12.35	12.67	+.42
14.13	10.40	Oct	12.21	12.62	12.21	12.50	+.37
15.22	11.45	Mar	11.75	12.07	11.74	12.02	+.38
15.05	11.65	May	11.80	12.04	11.80	12.02	+.34
14.90	11.36	Jul	11.80	11.97	11.70	11.98	+.34
14.40	11.72	Oct	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	+.15
Est. Sales 31,541		Prev. Sales 47,347					
Prev. Day Open Int. 163,475 up 322							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1525	971	Jul	1186	1216	1161	1206	+15
1541	941	Sep	1216	1251	1196	1243	+17
1558	965	Dec	1245	1285	1230	1280	+19
1581	985	Mar	1270	1300	1255	1300	+20
1572	1000	May	1285	1315	1280	1320	+22
1590	1060	Jul	1304	1305	1300	1335	+22
1515	1310	Sep	1303	1320	1303	1353	+23
Est. Sales 12,375		Prev. Sales 8,939					
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,126 off 1,000							

Est. Sales 12,375 Prev. Sales 8,939
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,126 off 1,000

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.-cents per lb.							
205.50	123.00	Jul	189.05	189.50	175.30	179.50	—10.45
202.00	123.50	Sep	184.80	184.95	182.10	182.10	—5.00
199.50	124.00	Nov	182.00	182.00	177.50	177.50	—5.80
191.00	125.00	Jan	178.00	178.00	174.70	174.70	—5.00
190.50	170.50	Mar	178.50	178.50	174.50	174.50	—5.00
190.00	171.75	May	178.00	178.00	178.00	173.50	—5.00
180.00	180.00	Jul				173.50	—5.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,538					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,386 off 111							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
123.00	95.20	Jun	112.95	113.90	112.95	113.10	+.40
119.25	93.25	Jul	111.40	112.50	110.60	111.80	+1.00
113.20	95.00	Aug	108.90	110.00	108.90	109.70	+.20
113.30	92.50	Sep	108.00	108.60	107.40	108.30	+.50
109.50	94.50	Oct				107.85	+.40
107.70	94.50	Nov	106.50	106.50	106.50	105.75	+.30
110.00	91.50	Dec	104.50	105.00	104.20	104.50	+.20
105.00	94.00	Jan				103.30	+.30
103.00	99.50	Feb				102.20	+.10
106.00	92.30	Mar	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.00	
101.00	100.00	Apr				100.40	—.05
103.40	97.00	May	99.80	99.85	99.80	99.70	—.10
99.70	96.75	Jul	98.95	98.95	98.70	98.55	—.20
97.75	97.05	Sep				97.45	—.30
96.50	96.05	Dec				96.45	—.30
		Jan				95.45	—.30
96.50	96.50	Mar				94.65	—.30
Est.Sales 5,200		Prev.Sales 5,466	Prev.Day Open Int. 31,177			Chg.	—90
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.00	75.80	Jun				73.50	—.50
75.00	64.80	Jul				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.50	Aug				73.50	—.50
76.00	74.50	Sep				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Dec				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Jan				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Mar				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	May				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Jul				73.50	—.50
		Sep				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Dec				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Jan				73.50	—.50
75.00	75.00	Mar				73.50	—.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
524.0	474.0	Jun	481.2	483.5	476.5	481.1	+4.7
767.5	477.5	Jul	482.0	484.0	476.2	482.5	+4.8
511.0	511.0	Aug				486.3	+4.0
760.0	485.0	Sep	490.0	492.5	484.5	490.5	+4.1
742.0	496.8	Dec	501.0	503.0	494.5	501.2	+4.3
688.0	503.0	Jan	501.0	503.0	499.0	504.4	+4.3
665.0	506.0	Mar	509.0	513.0	506.5	511.4	+4.4
647.0	514.0	May	515.0	518.0	515.0	518.8	+4.5
667.5	522.0	Jul	523.0	528.0	523.0	526.1	+4.6
654.0	530.0	Sep				534.0	+4.7
623.5	542.0	Dec	549.0	545.0	540.0	545.4	+4.8
596.0	550.0	Jan				548.8	+4.8
613.0	565.0	Mar				557.5	+4.9
Est. Sales 21,000		Prev. Sales 55,442					
Prev. Day Open Int. 109,374 up 7,801							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
556.00	465.00	Jul	477.00	477.80	473.00	476.00	—.50
560.50	473.00	Oct	481.50	482.50	478.00	481.20	+.10
551.00	484.00	Jan	486.00	486.00	486.00	486.30	+.10
554.50	488.20	Apr	490.50	490.50	490.50	491.40	+.10
528.50	495.00	Jul				496.10	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,394					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,736 up 48							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
175.00	115.00	Jun				112.85	+2.20
149.50	113.25	Sep	114.75	115.10	114.50	114.85	+1.30
147.80	114.75	Dec	116.00	116.50	115.75	116.25	+1.30
142.00	116.50	Mar				117.65	+1.30
125.25	125.00	Jun				119.40	+1.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 560					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,330 up 30							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
497.00	346.00	Jun	346.00	349.30	347.40	349.50	+2.70
379.50	356.80	Jul				350.30	+2.60
487.00	348.20	Aug	350.50	352.50	350.00	352.30	+2.50
472.00	352.50	Oct	354.00	356.80	354.80	354.70	+2.50
485.50	357.00	Dec	359.50	361.50	359.30	361.30	+2.50
457.50	362.00	Feb	363.60	365.00	363.60	364.90	+2.60
460.00	366.20	Apr	370.40	369.80	368.60	370.30	+2.70
446.20	372.00	Jun	375.50	375.50	375.50	374.90	+2.80
448.50	375.00	Aug				379.40	+2.90
476.00	382.30	Oct				384.10	+2.90
483.00	385.50	Dec				388.70	+2.90
452.00	397.00	Feb				393.40	+3.00
412.50	404.00	Apr	394.50	397.80	394.50	398.40	+3.10
Est. Sales 34,000		Prev. Sales 34,976					
Prev. Day Open Int. 114,861 off 444							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.45	91.10	Jun	92.28	92.29	92.25	92.28	—.01
93.45	91.28	Sep	92.42	92.44	92.41	92.42	—.10
93.32	91.41	Dec	92.68	92.68	92.57	92.62	—.12
93.20	91.45	Mar	92.57	92.57	92.57	92.57	—.12
92.70	91.52	Jun	92.47	92.47	92.47	92.42	—.04
92.36	91.40	Sep				92.48	
Est. Sales 2,135		Prev. Sales 3,611					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,196 off 91							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-4	93-26	Jun	97-12	97-15	96-20	96-26	—18
100-14	92-24	Sep	97-10	97-14	96-17	96-23	—18
97	94-9	Dec	96-19	96-22	96-15	96-20	—18
96-23	94-20	Mar				96-17	—18
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,264					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,841 up 1,527							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-15	75	Jun	95-2	95-10	94-1	94-10	—31
100-4	79-1	Sep	94-28	95-3	93-24	94-1	—32
99-24	80	Dec	94-15	94-24	93-15	93-24	—32
99-12	79-21	Mar	94-10	94-13	93-10	93-16	—32
99-4	82-18	Jun	94-3	94-3	93-3	93-8	—32
99-5	86-4	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—32
98-19	87-19	Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	92-26	92-26	—32
98-13	87-18	Mar	92-28	92-28	92-20	92-20	—32
97-19	87-19	Jun				92-14	—32
92-12	87-14	Sep				92-8	—32
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 343,961					
Prev. Day Open Int. 293,838 up 1,038							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-12	87-2	Jun	91-31	91-31	91-16	91-19	—11
95-11	86-21	Sep	91-16	91-18	90-29	91-1	—12
91-2	86-30	Dec				90-22	—10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,433					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,456 up 352							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.45	88.82	Jun	91.70	91.71	91.65	91.67	—.04
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.84	91.87	91.70	91.73	—.09
92.15	88.85	Dec	91.78	91.78	91.62	91.64	—.12
92.01	89.56	Mar	91.75	91.80	91.62	91.63	—.11
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.57	91.60	91.48	91.50	—.07
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.44	91.45	91.35	91.37	—.07
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.29	91.30	91.19	91.22	—.07
91.82	90.14	Mar	91.24	91.24	91.18	91.18	—.06
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.12	91.15	91.05	91.08	—.06
91.57	90.32	Sep	91.00	91.08	90.98	91.01	—.06
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.91	90.91	90.85	90.88	—.06
91.45	90.28	Mar	90.87	90.92	90.81	90.84	—.06
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.79	90.79	90.70	90.72	—.07
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.73	90.75	90.66	90.67	—.08
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.66	90.68	90.60	90.61	—.08
90.77	90.34	Mar	90.67	90.69	90.61	90.62	—.08
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 186,805					
Prev. Day Open Int. 722,639 up 3,425							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7130	1.4400	Jun	1.7040	1.7150	1.7002	1.7100	+20
1.7780	1.5290	Sep	1.6788	1.6870	1.6730	1.6830	+14
1.6630	1.5640	Dec	1.6536	1.6596	1.6480	1.6584	+16
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,132					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,367 up 564							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8570	.8088	Jun	.8522	.8543	.8520	.8539	+5
.8470	.8093	Sep	.8415	.8431	.8406	.8429	+3
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8320	.8330	.8319	.8330	—3
.8365	.7990	Mar	.8248	.8248	.8248	.8254	—5
.8299	.7995	Jun	.8185	.8185	.8185	.8182	—7
.8150	.7985	Sep				.8117	—9
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,416					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,989 off 74							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6153	.5057	Jun	.5902	.5937	.5870	.5926	+27
.6155	.5057	Sep	.5903	.5940	.5870	.5926	+27
.6085	.5769	Dec	.5897	.5922	.5860	.5919	+27
.6140	.5820	Mar	.5900	.5926	.5900	.5913	+27
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 40,968					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,489 off 251							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007520	.006254	Jun	.006470	.006508	.006460	.006495	+11
.007400	.006268	Sep	.006486	.006526	.006445	.006512	+13
.007080	.006290	Dec	.006503	.006540	.006497	.006528	+15
.006705	.006315	Mar	.006552	.006552	.006532	.006546	+16
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,282					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,197 off 2,067							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7205	.5950	Jun	.6957	.6994	.6917	.6981	+17
.7202	.6050	Sep	.6949	.6988	.6906	.6971	+15
.7197	.5600	Dec	.6942	.6978	.6905	.6966	+15
.7165	.6500	Mar				.6974	+15
.6970	.6716	Sep				.6995	+15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 31,846					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,534 up 1,545							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.00	177.50	Jul	205.90	207.70	205.10	205.40	—.50
206.50	192.00	Sep	205.80	206.80	205.10	205.40	—.40
202.70	189.90	Nov	201.30	202.80	201.30	201.50	—.30
204.90	186.30	Jan	204.90	205.00	204.60	204.70	—.10
205.90	191.80	Mar	206.00	206.00	205.00	205.00	—.50
205.50	196.50	May	206.50	206.50	205.50	205.50	+1.70
Est. Sales 706		Prev. Sales 58,475					
Prev. Day Open Int. 122,830 up 28,497							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.86	63.70	Jul	80.90	81.00	80.05	80.83	+.15
76.05	63.95	Oct	75.40	75.75	75.10	75.71	+.44
72.35	62.80	Dec	73.20	72.50	71.60	72.44	+.63
73.00	63.82	Mar	73.00	73.25	73.00	73.28	+.68
73.25	64.48	May	73.36	73.70	73.10	73.70	+.72
77.40	65.67	Jul				73.69	+.72
67.90	67.70	Oct	68.30	68.30	68.30	68.00	+.15
Est. Sales 6,500		Prev. Sales 8,001					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,992 off 115							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
57.20	46.30	Jul	48.50	49.25	48.05	48.50	
57.40	47.20	Aug	49.25	49.70	48.50	49.00	—.02
58.00	48.00	Sep	50.80	51.15	50.20	50.45	—.20
58.50	50.30	Oct	52.00	52.35	51.40	51.60	—.28
57.40	51.15	Nov	52.80	53.35	52.40	52.60	—.33
60.15	52.75	Dec	53.70	54.50	53.50	53.70	—.30
60.40	53.40	Jan	54.50	54.50	54.00	54.35	—.35
60.00	52.40	Feb	54.50	54.40	54.00	53.90	—.43
54.75	51.90	Mar	52.40	52.50	52.40	52.40	—.43
52.15	50.55	Apr	50.80	50.85	50.80	50.85	—.35
52.15	49.30	May	49.80	49.80	49.70	49.70	—.15
51.80	48.80	Jun	49.25	49.25	49.25	49.25	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,988					
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,517 up 3,116							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
21.80	14.50	Jul	17.08	17.32	16.59	16.64	—.49
21.43	16.39	Aug	17.90	17.94	17.54	17.60	—.34
21.52	16.50	Sep	18.44	18.44	18.10	18.15	—.27
21.46	16.50	Oct	18.85	18.85	18.50	18.58	—.25
21.50	17.20	Nov	19.16	19.16	18.80	18.85	—.31
21.50	12.80	Dec	19.37	19.38	18.98	19.00	—.31
21.45	17.87	Jan	19.35	19.35	19.25	19.28	—.28
21.35	18.15	Feb	19.30	19.43	19.30	19.35	—.24
21.42	18.40	Mar	19.43	19.40	19.35	19.48	—.14
21.55	18.03	Apr	19.40	19.40	19.35	19.48	—.14
21.45	18.03	May	19.55	19.55	19.54	19.54	—.17
21.45	16.45	Jun	17.80	19.60	19.60	19.60	—.12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 107,446					
Prev. Day Open Int. 289,362 off 40							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
374.90	329.00	Sep	367.10	369.10	365.70	367.95	—.55
378.90	333.50	Dec	371.30	373.85	370.50	372.70	—.45
383.20	343.00	Mar	375.40	375.40	374.70	376.70	—.70
Est. Sales 34,697		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
317.30	266.40	Jun	289.00	290.00	288.80	289.51	—.69
297.90	272.00	Sep	293.00	293.70	292.40	293.10	—.45
302.10	279.30	Dec				297.30	—.45
303.80	280.00	Mar				301.40	—.65
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 529					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,540 off 46							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
209.00	181.00	Sep	200.20	201.50	199.65	200.85	—.30
206.50	185.75	Dec	202.50	203.25	202.00	203.25	—.20
208.50	193.15	Mar	205.75	206.00	205.75	205.65	—.30
		Jun				208.05	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,872					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,995 off 29							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,128.40 f	1,142.60 f
Reuters	1,838.00	1,852.50
D.J. Futures	130.56	130.49
Com. Research	225.46	226.44

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Court Enters Harrods Battle

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — A bitter five-year battle over ownership of the prestigious Harrods department store took a new turn Friday when the High Court ruled that action may be taken against a British government minister.

The court declared that Lonrho PLC, the group that was foiled in its attempts to buy the House of Fraser PLC, the parent of Harrods, may now take legal action against Trade and Industry Minister Nicholas Ridley.

It said the Lonrho holding company could act against Mr. Ridley because he had refused to take any action against Mohamed and Ali Fayed, the Egyptian brothers who alleged lied to the government about their wealth and background in order to win a takeover bid worth £615 million ($1.05 billion).

Lonrho is headed by Roland (Tiny) Rowland, who has long coveted House of Fraser and has alleged that the Fayed brothers' takeover was improper.

Further evidence of his desire to take over House of Fraser came last spring when the Observer, a Sunday newspaper owned by Lonrho, published a special edition giving details of a secret report by the Department of Trade and Industry into the takeover.

The report, officially released in March 1990, alleged that the Fayed brothers had been "persistent liars" to officials, the press and managers and shareholders of the House of Fraser in their attempts to win control. It said that they had falsified details of their origins, wealth, financial interests and resources.

The report found that the brothers were not from a family that made a fortune in Egyptian cotton, but instead were the sons of a teacher from a poor area of Alexandria.

After the report was published, however, Mr. Ridley told the House of Commons that no action would be taken against the brothers.

That decision was strongly attacked by the chairman of Lonrho, Sir Edward du Cann, formerly an influential member of the Conservative Party.

He said that the brothers "should never again be allowed to be the directors of a public company" and that "they should be made to leave the country."

Lonrho then went to court to challenge Mr. Ridley's refusal to try to disqualify the brothers from being company directors.

The Monopolies Commission prevented Lonrho from buying House of Fraser in 1981. The Fayed brothers succeeded in their bid in 1985.

Late last month, Lonrho said that it had issued a High Court writ against Norman Tebbit, the former secretary of state for trade and industry. The company said Mr. Tebbit's decision binding Lonrho to its 1981 undertaking not to bid for House of Fraser was negligent and an abuse of ministerial powers.

Brierley Bids for Rest Of U.K.'s Tozer Kemsley

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Sir Ron Brierley's Industrial Equity (Pacific) Ltd. launched a friendly £57 million ($97.4 million) takeover bid for the 23.7 percent of Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) PLC that it does not already own, the British company said Friday.

Tozer, a car importing, retail and real estate concern, recommended the bid, saying the New Zealand company's majority position had discouraged stock market investors. It added that the current share price did not reflect its financial performance in recent years.

Sir Ron's concern is offering 150 pence a share, 30.4 percent more than Thursday's closing London price of 115 pence. On Friday, the stock surged to 143 pence in late trading.

Industrial Equity started acquiring Tozer stock in July 1982 and had a 25 percent stake by mid-1985.

It then acquired a majority stake of 62.2 percent through a capital raising exercise, and later boosted its holding to 76.3 percent by buying shares on the stock market. The current stake is 183.19 million shares.

The British company's taxable profit has soared from £5.24 million in 1984 to £52.6 million last year.

Tozer took control this year of Western Motor Holdings, which distributes Soviet Lada cars in Britain, in a £100 million friendly takeover.

Industrial Equity said it had no intention of soliciting offers for all or part of the business or equity of Tozer. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Former Aide Charged in Paris Insider Investigation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A former adviser to Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France was charged with insider trading, judicial sources said Friday.

The former aide, Jean-Charles Naouri, was one of five people named in a Justice Ministry report last month into alleged illegal dealing in the stock of Société Générale during the summer of 1988.

The Justice Ministry's fraud squad was asked to open an inquiry last year. Earlier, the Bourse watchdog agency, known by its French initials COB, found evidence of insider trading during what appeared to be a government-backed attempt to seize control of Société Générale from a group of shareholders.

Mr. Naouri, president of financial company Européenne d'Investissement, or Euris, was said to have bought 5,850 Societe Generale shares for his own account on July 25, 1988, and a further 38,000 for his company the following day.

He then allegedly sold them at profit in August of that year, before an attempt to build a major shareholding in the bank by Georges Pébereau became public knowledge.

The COB report said Mr. Naouri had bought the shares after meeting Mr. Péberau, whose firm, Marceau Investissements, later launched an abortive raid on Société Générale with the support of other industrialists.

The aim of the raid, apparently undertaken with the backing of the Socialist government, was to break up the core of companies holding a large stake in the bank's stock. This so-called hard core was established when Société Générale was privatized by the previous, conservative government.

The public prosecutor's office last month recommended that five people be charged.

Apart from Mr. Naouri, they were Genevieve Dalle, wife of the former president of the L'Oreal cosmetics concern, the financiers Jean and Jean-Claude Fourean, and a 76-year-old billionaire, Jean-Pierre Peyraud.

Mr. Naouri worked at the Finance Ministry from 1982 to 1986.

In 1989, a Finance Ministry official apparently was forced to resign in another insider-trading case. Alain Boublil, Mr. Bérégovoy's chief of staff, resigned to defend himself against insider-trading charges related to Pechiney SA's takeover of Triangle Industries *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	120.00	120.50	-0.41
Brussels	Stock Index	6284.73	6309.73	-0.40
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2187.70	2190.00	-0.11
Frankfurt	DAX	1792.29	1787.39	+0.27
Helsinki	UNITAS	571.20	570.20	+0.18
London	Financial Times 30	1925.70	1928.60	-0.15
London	FT-SE 100	2392.30	2403.00	-0.45
Madrid	General Index	284.23	285.45	-0.43
Milan	MIB	1106.30	1113.00	-0.60
Paris	CAC 40	2011.87	2028.06	-0.80
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1272.50	1267.10	+0.43
Zurich	SBS	678.10	677.50	+0.21

Sources: AFP International Herald Tribune

Tomkins Plans Issue to Fund Philips Buyout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Tomkins PLC said Friday that it plans to make a £325 million ($555 million) rights issue to finance its acquisition of Philips Industries Inc.

Tomkins is offering three new shares for four existing shares, at a price of 242 pence apiece. The operation is to be put to shareholders for approval at an extraordinary general meeting on July 9.

Tomkins also said that its taxable profit for the financial year that ended April 30 was estimated to be at least £76 million, a 17 percent increase from the year-earlier figure.

Tomkins shares were up five pence to 310 in ealy trading in London.

Also on Friday, Philips said it had signed a definitive agreement for its sale to Tomkins for $18.50 a share. The company said the transaction is still subject to approval by its shareholders.

Tomkins controls production and retail activities mainly in Britain and the United States, including lawnmower and bicycle maker Murry Ohio Manufacturing Company and arms maker Smith and Wesson. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Big British Shareholder Pulling Out of Reebok

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Reebok International Ltd. instituted anti-takeover measures after Pentland Industries PLC of Britain, the largest shareholder in the athletic-shoe maker, said it would sell its 31.5 percent stake.

Paul Fireman, Reebok's chairman and chief executive, said Thursday that the company's board would support Pentland in "their efforts to dispose of their shares to a buyer or buyers whose interests will coincide with the long-term interests of Reebok."

He said Reebok "firmly believes that the interests of Reebok's shareholders are best served by Reebok remaining independent."

Pentland is a British consumer-products company that owns about 36 million of Reebok's 113.8 million shares. The next largest stake is the 14.5 percent held by Mr. Fireman and his wife, Phyllis.

The Pentland disclosure was at the bottom of a seven-paragraph Reebok press release announcing measures that appear to be intended to ward off a hostile takeover.

Reebok said its board adopted a shareholder rights plan and declared a dividend to its shareholders of the right to purchase, for each share of common stock owned, one share of Reebok common at a price of $60 a share, compared with the current $18 level.

The rights will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires at least a 10 percent stake in Reebok. The rights will also be exercisable if a party begins a tender offer for at least 10 percent of Reebok's shares.

In that case, or if Reebok is acquired in a merger, the company said, each right will allow the holder to buy shares of the surviving concern's common stock.

The record date for the rights dividend is June 29, Reebok said. The rights will initially be attached to and may only be traded with Reebok common stock.

Reebok said it would also seek staggered terms for its directors, a common anti-takeover defense that makes it time-consuming for a raider to acquire control of a board.

Pentland Industries, a shoe manufacturer and investment company in Finchley, England, helped Reebok succeed in the early 1980s.

Pentland lent money to Mr. Fireman. It also provided him with letters of credit after he loaned money to Paul Fireman, chairman of Reebok, and provided him with letters of credit after he bought the rights to distribute Reebok shoes from a small British company.

Stephen Rubin, chairman and joint managing director of Pentland, was described by Paul F. Duncan, Reebok's chief financial officer, as "not really literally, but almost a founder" of Reebok.

"They've made a lot of money with it," Mr. Duncan said. "It's been an extraordinary investment for them. Pentland has expressed a desire to sell their shares and get on with whatever else they want to do in life."

The reason for Pentland's desire to sell its Reebok stock was not disclosed. *(NYT, AP, Reuters)*

BRITAIN: Inflation Rises

(Continued from first finance page)

average European rate is widening rather than narrowing. The British core rate of 7 percent compares with 3.8 percent for countries with currencies in the Exchange Rate Mechanism.

Of the 12 EC countries, only Britain, Portugal and Greece are outside the rate agreement.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, has said Britain's inflation rate must be much closer to the European Community average before the pound can join the rate mechanism.

Economists generally expect British inflation to continue edging up until August or September before leveling off for the rest of the year.

"The figures are suggesting there's a prospect of 10 percent inflation in August," said Bill Smith, also with Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Mr. Brett said the most worrying aspect of the May reports that the food price inflation jumped to 8.9 percent from 8.4 percent in April.

Currency dealers said the inflation data, while disappointing, would not provoke a sharp fall in the pound and would probably not panic the government into raising interest rates immediately.

"The risk is greater for a rise in rates than a fall over the next three months," said a dealer, but most economists said the danger of a rate rise both politically and economically would probably prevent a rapid move. *(AP, Reuters)*

Nixdorf Is Said To Have Had Loss In First Period

Reuters

PADERBORN, West Germany — Nixdorf Computer AG, which is being acquired by Siemens AG, had a loss of 440 million Deutsche marks ($260 million) in the first quarter, the weekly business magazine Wirtschaftswoche reported on Friday.

A spokesman for Nixdorf declined to comment on the magazine's report.

Nixdorf, which had a 1.07 billion DM group net loss in 1989, compared with a 26.4 million DM profit a year earlier, said this month that it expected to continue to have losses this year.

Lloyds Expected to Sell Units to BBV of Spain

Reuters

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC is expected to announce the sale of part of its European network to Spain's Banco Bilbao Vizcaya within the next few days, analysts said on Friday.

They said the disposal was in line with Lloyds' strategy to concentrate on insurance rather than retail banking in Europe and to focus on British financial services.

The sale was not expected to be large in terms of money involved. But according to published reports, it would cover Spain, Portugal, Italy and Luxembourg.

A Lloyds spokesman said it was not the bank's policy to comment on market rumors. There was nobody immediately available for comment at BBV's Madrid headquarters.

Analysts said the deal would not be significant in relation to Lloyds' £3 billion ($5.12 billion) market capitalization.

"It would certainly be less than the $200 million Lloyds made last year on the sale of its U.S. operations to Daiwa Bank Ltd," said Michael Lever, an analyst at Smith New Court.

He said Lloyds was more interested in selling insurance than banking products in Europe. "Lloyds Abbey Life PLC has stated its intention to expand through acquisitions in Europe."

Lloyds has said that it wants to deploy its assets in areas where it can earn a higher return and the bank has raised some £800 million of capital over the last few years through the sale of overseas businesses.

"This money has been put to work in the U.K. where it has been very successful," said Robert Law, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton.

The policy of concentrating on core British businesses has boosted Lloyds's return on equity, which is currently about 30 percent compared with the mid-20 percent level for rivals like Barclays Bank and National Westminster Bank.

Analysts said it was unlikely that Lloyds would part with operations such as its West German investment bank Schroder Munchmayer Hengst or the private banking business of its Luxembourg operations.

"It would be too insular a view vis-a-vis 1992," said Thomas Albrecht of UBS/Phillips & Drew. "Lloyds is more likely to dispose of its network in Portugal, Spain and other regions of southern Europe."

He said this would also make sense for BBV. "BBV is seeking to boost its presence in the Mediterranean area," he said.

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
		A								
10½	8⅝	AIM Str	1.08	12.7	–	329	8⅝	8½	8½	– ⅛
4¼	1¾	AIM Tel			–	22	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	AMC			130	18	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
3	1⅞	AOI	.05e	2.7	–	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	–
3⅛	1	ARC			–	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
25⅛	9¼	AT&E			–	1372	22½	21½	22½	+ ⅜
1¾	¾	ATTC wt			–	105	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– 1/16
13⅞	7⅞	ATI			28	83	12¾	12½	12⅝	– ¼
62¼	49⅝	ATT Fd	2.41e	4.3	–	81	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	–
16⅝	8¼	Ablomd			–	4	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

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(w) Alrento FL 155.00
(w) America-Fund (LE) $ 168.44
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 25.56
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(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 84.71
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Taiwan Blasts Japan on Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The deputy finance minister, Chiang Ping-kun, lashed out at Japan on Friday for failing to reduce its trade surplus with Taiwan, and alleged that Tokyo was afraid to address the issue because it feared of offending Beijing.

Charging that Tokyo was suffering from "China-phobia," Mr. Chiang said that Japan had made no moves toward correcting the trade gap, which reached $6.96 billion in 1989 and is expected to jump to $8 billion this year.

Taiwan had a $3 billion deficit with Japan for the first five months of the year; this is 18 percent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Tokyo broke diplomatic relations with Taipei in 1972 and recognized the Communist government in Beijing. Since then, Japan has maintained a low profile in Taiwan and has sent no ranking officials to the island.

Mr. Chiang's his comments at an annual meeting of Taiwanese and Japanese industrialists here were a clear signal of mounting frustration in Taipei regarding its the trade deficit.

The meeting of business leaders was called to organize a Taiwan-Japan economic conference to be held in September.

Mr. Chiang said that Japan "was sick with fear of the rabid Chinese Communists" and that it treated Taiwan with less respect than the smallest African country.

He said Taipei had tried to communicate with Tokyo about the trade problem but had been rebuffed. Some Taiwanese authorities have been studying measures to boycott imports from Japan.

Anti-Japanese sentiment has been growing since Japan moved two weeks ago to revoke a 72-hour visa-free privilege for Taiwan visitors.

President Lee Teng-hui said late last month, "Unfortunately, in the eyes of the Japanese government, Taiwan does not exist."

He added, "We have many problems but no place to solve them."

Meanwhile, Taiwan officials have been careful not to give Tokyo any ultimatums.

But local newspapers have speculated about the possibility of toughening inspection of Japanese imports, limiting the number of Japanese offices and personnel in Taiwan, and imposing fines if Japanese goods are found to have been dumped on the market.

Tokyo's unofficial representative in Taipei said earlier this week that Japan was willing to help manufacturers penetrate the Japanese market, but that Taiwanese companies would have to redouble their efforts to improve product quality.

(AFP, Reuters)

Korea Growth Expected to Accelerate

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's economy will grow 9 percent in 1990, up sharply from 6.7 percent in 1989, the Korea Development Institute said Friday.

But the government think-tank warned the country faces higher inflation and its first annual current account deficit for five years.

"The higher-than-expected growth is due largely to a local construction boom and a rapid increase in consumption," a report said.

The institute said consumer prices would rise 12 percent to 13 percent this year, up from 5.7 percent in 1989.

Honeywell-Minolta Rift Is Put to Trade Agency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Honeywell Inc. has filed a complaint with the International Trade Commission seeking to ban the import of cameras made by Minolta Camera Co. of Japan in a dispute over patents for autofocus technology.

On Friday, Minolta said it had filed a complaint against Honeywell in a federal district court in New Jersey seeking to have the U.S. company withdraw its complaint. A spokesman for Minolta said the two companies agreed in 1988 not to conduct the dispute in places other than the federal district court in New Jersey.

Honeywell says that Minolta cameras use the autofocus technology that the U.S. company developed and wants them barred from the United States until the Japanese company agrees to licensing by Honeywell. The Minneapolis-based company also is seeking payment of royalties.

A lawsuit filed by Honeywell against Minolta in 1987 is still about two years from trial, Honeywell officials said. In hopes of getting relief more quickly, Honeywell asked the International Trade Commission to act, according to Christopher J. Steffen, Honeywell's chief financial officer.

The commission has 30 days to decide whether it will review the case, according to a Honeywell spokeswoman. If it does, a decision could come within a year.

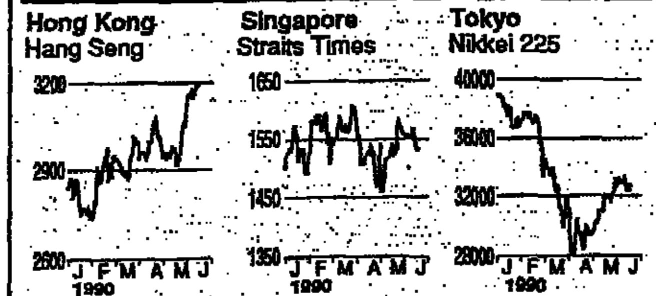
Mr. Steffen, speaking at a press conference in Washington, said, "Today, with its extremely popular Maxxum camera, Minolta enjoys annual worldwide sales of $1 billion on its camera products, while Honeywell is denied millions of dollars in royalties as our lawsuit moves very slowly through the courts."

Minolta is one of 16 Japanese camera companies that Honeywell had agreed to provide with secret information on autofocus technology developed by its inventor, Norman Stauffer, in the 1970s.

Honeywell said it believed the other companies were also using its autofocus technology and might sue them, depending on the result of its dispute with Minolta. The companies included the makers of Canon, Nikon, Pentax, Olympus and Yashica cameras, it said.

The Honeywell petition, filed Thursday, invokes a 1988 amendment to the U.S. Tariff Act of 1930 that gives patent holders the right to file a complaint with the International Trade Commission if they invested substantially in developing a technology or exerted efforts to license it. *(Reuters, AP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3201.52	3191.55	+0.31
Singapore	Straits Times	1531.29	1531.08	+0.01
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1502.40	1502.90	-0.03
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32538.40	32668.11	-0.40
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	575.52	576.16	-0.11
Bangkok	Book Club	857.52	853.82	+0.43
Seoul	Composite Stock	770.77	772.20	-0.19
Taipei	Weighted Price	5855.82	6092.32	-3.88
Manila	Composite	877.98	861.40	+1.92
New Zealand	Barclays	1808.62	1787.73	+1.17
Bombay	National Index	422.19	420.05	+0.51

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

China to Limit Bond Issuance as Debt Payments Reach Peak

Reuters

BEIJING — China is likely to limit domestic bond issuance to around this year's level of 17 billion yuan ($3.6 billion) over the next few years as its debt repayments peak, a senior economist said Friday.

Zhang Jialun, deputy director of the state debt management office, said in an interview that China may have difficulty in repaying its 80 billion yuan of outstanding bonds, most of which mature before 1992.

"We have to think of repayment problems in a few years, so I think we should keep issuing at this year's level for a few years," Mr. Zhang said.

Foreign diplomats said China faces serious problems raising cash to alleviate a huge but largely concealed internal debt.

China has not been active in the international debt markets since last summer's crackdown on the prodemocracy movement because of concern the market may be cool to any offerings.

China reported a budget deficit of 9.5 billion yuan for 1989. But foreign economists say that figure is a gross underestimate and put the year's real shortfall at about 80 billion — just under one third of annual government revenues, according to official figures.

"This year will be our biggest bond repayment year by far," Mr. Zhang said. "About 12 billion of bond principle and interest needs to be repaid this year," he said.

Such repayments will be the biggest test for China's youthful bond market since the first bonds were launched in 1981.

From 1981 to the end of 1989, 85 billion yuan of bonds have been issued. About five billion of those have been redeemed.

In 1989, China issued 22 billion yuan in bonds, the biggest for a single year to date. The proceeds accounted for about 10 percent of budgetary revenue while the remaining 90 percent was collected in taxes, Mr. Zhang said.

Mr. Zhang had just returned from a conference on the future of China's bond markets held in Shanghai. Some new strategies have been mapped out, especially to combat the wasteful way money raised by bond issues is often used.

"China is different from abroad in that in China everything is owned by the government," said Mr. Zhang. "Abroad there is risk so companies are forced to use the money they borrow wisely."

"But in China there is no risk because the government owns everything," Mr. Zhang said. "So there is much waste."

The government has decided in future to issue bonds in the name of the company which gets the money from their issue. That company would then be responsible for repaying the central government the amount the bond was worth, Mr. Zhang said.

Currently, many bonds are issued by the central government as "Treasury bonds" but the revenue is often passed on to state-owned enterprises and does not go to the Treasury.

Authorities will also pay closer attention to the ability of the enterprise requesting the bond issue to repay and bond's terms will be set accordingly, Mr. Zhang said.

Other measures aim to defuse consumer disenchantment. Secondary markets will be developed so investors can raise cash when they need it, Zhang said.

"At the moment there is a saying in China that buying bonds is like turning living money into dead money," he said, noting that only bonds issued in 1981 and 1985 can be traded on the tiny secondary markets. China has experimental or functioning secondary bond markets in 61 cities.

Bond terms will be shortened from a former average of around five years to two and three years so consumers are not locked into an investment for long periods, he said.

If reforms are carried out smoothly and consumer confidence builds, bond markets in China could attract some of about 500 billion yuan of savings in banks and an estimated 200 billion more kept under mattresses, foreign diplomats said.

"There are very few investor options in China," Mr. Zhang said. "So bonds could be popular."

IRS Queries Japanese Units

Reuters

TOKYO — Several U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese companies are being investigated for tax avoidance by the Internal Revenue Service, company spokesmen said Friday.

The IRS is investigating Toshiba Corp.'s Toshiba America Inc. and 11 U.S. subsidiaries of Hitachi Ltd. and Hitachi affiliates on suspicion the parent companies sold them products at higher-than-usual prices to reduce their profits and thus their tax bills, Toshiba and Hitachi spokesmen said. The inquiry focuses on the April 1978 to March 1983 period for Toshiba and on April 1981 to March 1984 for Hitachi, they said.

Toshiba will not respond publicly to the investigation until its U.S. unit receives notice from the IRS, the Toshiba spokesman said. It expects IRS notice soon, he said.

Hitachi said in a statement that it has been trading fairly with its subsidiaries.

The IRS has already asked Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.'s Matsushita Electric Corp. of America for an additional payment, a company spokesman said. He did not disclose how much.

"We are a profitable, tax-paying company, and it is our policy to comply with all tax laws and regulations," he said.

HONG KONG: *Tangle Over TV*

(Continued from first finance page)

would be very helpful for them," he said. "But I don't want to tell them how to run their business."

Most analysts agree that a marriage between satellite operators and cable distributors is the most efficient way to run a telecommunications industry, particularly in crowded cities.

For example, analysts said it is only a matter of time before Rupert Murdoch's Sky TV and rival British Satellite Broadcasting — both money losers at the moment — find a cable operator to cut down on distribution costs. In North America, small cable companies with little or no production facilties are doing lucrative distribution businesses.

Mr. Elphick said HKCC would not rule out "considering Hutchison as a possible supplier." But while acknowledging that AsiaSat's initial transmissions will be in English, he said Hutchison could eventually offer Mandarin or Cantonese language broadcasts.

"It all depends on what markets they're denied to and which ones let them in, doesn't it?" he said. "How long can they be denied from China, for example. There are a lot of unknowns right now that even Hutchison doesn't know about."

But even if HKCC were to forge an agreement with a satellite operator, analysts said the company faces a stiff programming challenge. Where, analysts said, will HKCC find talented, Cantonese-speaking actors?

Like many other industries here, the entertainment business has suffered from the exodus of trained professionals abandoning the colony before it returns to Chinese control in 1997.

"They've said they can do it, but they'll have to compete for labor to make their own programming," said Marina An, an analyst at ChinTung Ltd., a local securities firm.

Hutchison, in its tender offer for the cable contract, included an exhaustive brief on how the company would recruit talent for production and where studios would be built. HKCC's submission had no such details, and didn't decide on the location of its studios until early this year, according to analysts.

Japanese Company Gains Rights to Braniff Planes

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Orix Corp., a Tokyo-based finance company, announced Friday that it has obtained from Braniff Inc. rights to acquire up to 74 aircraft from Airbus Industrie.

An Orix spokesman said the company won the rights to purchase 24 A320-200 planes as well as options to purchase an additional 50, all for delivery by the year 2000.

The total purchase price will exceed $3 billion U.S. if all the options are exercised, thus making Orix Japan's largest aircraft-leasing company, he said.

Orix paid $62 million to Braniff, a U.S. airline that filed for protection from bankruptcy last year and owes Airbus Industrie $14.2 million.

The Japanese finance company won the rights at an auction at federal bankruptcy court in Orlando, Florida. "By buying the rights given several years ago instead of directly purchasing the planes from Airbus, we can obtain planes much earlier at lower cost," the spokesman said.

It normally takes five or six years before a manufacturer delivers planes to a purchaser, the spokesman said.

Because Braniff's contract with Airbus was made when the A320-200 was still under development, its purchase price was lower, the spokesman said. He declined to provide the terms of the Braniff-Airbus contract.

Since 1975, Orix has financed the purchase of about 200 aircraft by about 50 airlines, but the company has not owned its own planes for lease, he said.

In the year ending March 31, 1989, Orix had a net income of $124.6 million on revenue of $2.04 billion.

Taiwan Airline Seeks Wider Landing Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI - Taiwan's flag carrier, China Airlines, and the China Trust Group conglomerate are to jointly form the island's third international airline in September, a China Airlines spokesman said Friday.

The new company, capitalized at 2 billion Taiwan dollars ($73.3 million), hopes to inaugurate a Taiwan-Australia route in November, according to the Commercial Times. The new airline will also negotiate landing rights with countries that have denied access to China Airlines for political reasons.

(AFP, Reuters)

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5TH PRIZE 3 OUT OF 6	965,112	$10.00
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* All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars.

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NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Reviving a Dream: Defeat Renews Americans' Self-Respect

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

ROME — They will never forget it, entering a stadium filled with the shrill crescendo of 73,000 fans whistling against them and turning those whistles into delusion for the home team.

By the end, the fans in Stadio Olimpico were tweeting at their own boys, the Azzurri, the Blues, who could manage only a 1-0 victory over the United States in the World Cup Thursday night.

For the American players, it was a face-saving game after the devastating 5-1 loss to Czechoslovakia last Sunday.

For one American, Desmond Armstrong, this game, this loss, was enough for him to dismiss his thoughts of quitting and to rededicate himself to his sport.

"We played Italy, one of the great teams in the world, and we showed we could play a little," said Armstrong, an English major from the University of Maryland, who has taken enough journalism courses to know a dog-bites-man story when he is smack in the middle of it.

By Friday morning, the modest margin of victory was being discussed as a national disgrace in the sports pages and in the coffee bars and in the buses shrugging into the city centers of Italy.

Italy's lack of scoring ability may be traced to its importing gifted scorers from West Germany, Brazil and Argentina to give Italy the strongest professional league in the world.

The home-grown players do not develop the knack of scoring.

Mussolini once lamented that his was a nation of waiters. It is not stretching the truth to say that Italy is currently a nation of midfielders.

Some Italian fans leaving the stadium Thursday night were saying that the United States had dragged Italy down to a lower level, but more to the point, the United States had raised its game by many levels.

The Italians needed to equal Czechoslovakia's four-goal margin in case they end in a tie in their group, in order to keep their base in Rome in the next round.

They failed, everybody knew it.

Even though the United States has been eliminated from reaching the second round with one game left, the Americans can always remember the 68th minute Thursday night.

Americans were peppering goalkeeper Walter Zenga, making him dive, making him react, making Italy go into professional maneuvers just to hold onto a tie.

And then, very late in the game, the youngest of the 24 squads in this tournament was forcing Italy into the coward's crouch of soccer, the backward pass to the goalkeeper.

> **'We played Italy, one of the great teams in the world, and we showed we could play a little.'**
> **Desmond Armstrong, U.S. player**

The fans began to whistle.

For the Americans, it was a wonderful moment, not quite the U.S. hockey team beating the Soviet Union at 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y., but their own little miracle, producing whistles in Rome's Stadio Olimpico.

"We anticipated that," said Armstrong. "We felt if we could hold them to 0-0 until late in the game, that might happen."

The dream of a scoreless tie was dashed by a goal Giuseppe Giannini in the 12th minute, but the Americans never lost their poise, never let the Italians befuddle them the way the Czechoslovaks did.

"It was lust for the players," Armstrong admitted. "We were asking ourselves, 'Why do we lose?' At practice, you don't want to work, knowing you're playing a team as good as Italy. You don't want to lose, 5-0, again."

For Armstrong, there was a personal crisis in the last two days.

He was thinking of getting out of the soccer business, but then he and his teammates executed the cautious game plan of the coach, Bob Gansler, well enough to shut down the Azzurri and a stadium full of fanatics waving banners.

"I looked at my teammates; I saw Tab Ramos moving the ball, the best player on the field," Armstrong said proudly.

"Before the game, I didn't know if there was a future in this," Armstrong continued. "Now I think I could still be playing in four years when I'm 29. I see Bergomi playing, and he's 29," Armstrong said, referring to the smooth captain and defender of Italy.

"The only difference between him and me is that he has a league to play in."

Well, that is a bit of a difference.

Giuseppe Bergomi, on his full walkup squad, plays for AC Milan, the team that won the European Cup this season. Armstrong plays something called indoor soccer.

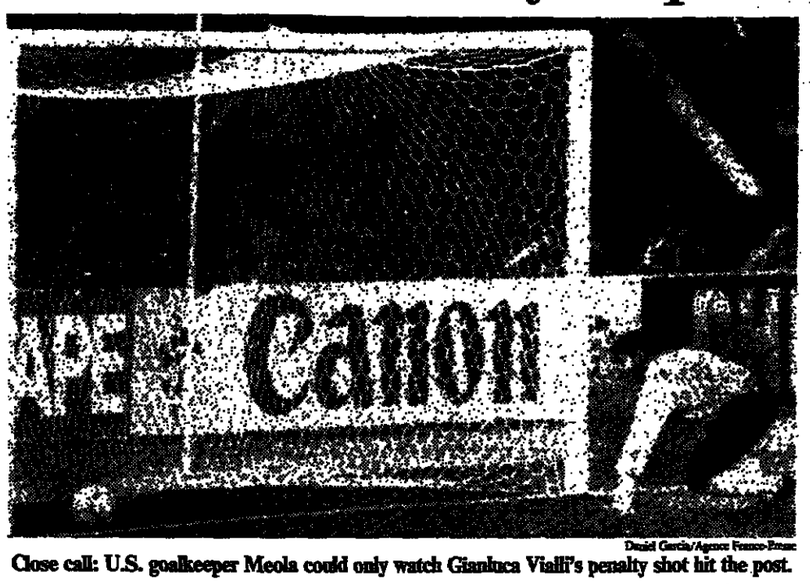
"We're playing for ourselves here," Armstrong conceded. "There is definitely a selfish aspect. We want to show we have serious players. We want to show America we should keep going. We've got to put our players somewhere else."

He means a real league.

He had come into this game thinking of life after soccer, but in those 90 minutes, Desmond Armstrong's dreams were revived. He even found a real chance to take a shot when the U.S. started clouting Italy late in the game.

The ball soared over the goal, but Armstrong will always remember it. He would even try to do it again sometime soon.

Enrique Shore/Reuters
Guiseppe Giannini celebrated after scoring Italy's only goal.



Daniel Garcia/Agence France-Presse
Close call: U.S. goalkeeper Meola could only watch Gianluca Vialli's penalty shot hit the post.

Italian Coach Fends Off Criticism

Reuters

MARINO, Italy — The Italian manager, Azeglio Vicini, defended his team on Friday against widespread criticism after his team's 1-0 victory Thursday over the United States.

Speaking to journalists at the team's luxury hilltop retreat outside Rome, Vicini said that he was happy with Italy's performance. The result, combined with Czechoslovakia's 1-0 victory over Austria on Friday, assured Italy of a berth in the second round.

"I expected a result like this," he said. "The Americans are a young, proud squad and after they had suffered five goals the other day, they were bound to come back fighting hard."

Italian fans expected their team to go on a goal-scoring spree against the United States after the Americans had lost, 5-1, to Czechoslovakia last Sunday.

Instead, the disappointed crowd at Rome's Stadio Olimpico saw an 11th minute goal by Giuseppe Giannini, a missed penalty shot by Gianluca Vialli and little else to make them cheer. The crowd ended the match with whistles and jeers.

And few people took part in the celebrations of horn honking and flag waving around the city that usually follow an Italian victory.

In fact, the Americans came very close to grabbing a draw.

A free kick by John Harkes in the 69th minute forced the Italian goalkeeper, Walter Zenga, to make a brilliant save. And the follow-up shot by Peter Vermes slid under Zenga's body and had to be knocked off the goalline by Riccardo Ferri.

But Vicini was unapologetic on Friday.

"Any team would have had a difficult time against the Americans," he said. "They closed down their defense and left us little space to move."

Most criticism from Italian journalists was reserved for the strikers, who missed several chances.

"Strikers have a very hard job," Vicini said. "When the defense closes in it's even harder.

"What should I say to my strikers? That they should aim at the goal better?" he asked.

Franco Baresi, Italy's sweeper, was philosophical about the team's performance and prospects.

"If we had gone 2-0 up we might have been less tense, I suppose. But they weren't giving much away," he said. "We missed chances. But if you're creating the chances in the first place you're not doing badly. Sooner or later you will get a goal."

For the Americans, the feeling of accomplishment after the close match was offset by the acknowledge that the team has a long way to go before joining soccer's elite.

"You can't duplicate the World Cup," the U.S. coach, Bob Gansler, said at the team hotel in Nemi, just outside Rome. "You have to come here and pay your dues, gather experience, digest it and get some results.

"Like any young squad we have our peaks and our valleys. What we have to do now is gain more consistency."

But he denied that the pressure would be tougher when the United States is host nation in 1994. "In every game there is pressure, much of it self imposed," he said.

Gansler rejected criticism by U.S. reporters that his team had played too defensively.

"Our media asks us why we don't go out and be John Wayne," he said. "But I don't like to die at the Alamo or anywhere else."

Belgium Shifts Lineup For Uruguay Match

Reuters

PESCANTINA, Italy — Midfielder Marc Emmers, the star of Belgium's 2-0 victory against South Korea, has been relegated to substitute for the team's World Cup Group E match against Uruguay on Sunday.

In another surprise move by the Belgian coach, Guy Thys, veteran striker Jan Ceulemans has been moved from the bench to the starting lineup.

Thys also moved Leo Clijsters, sweeper against South Korea, to midfield alongside Franky Van der Elst, to fend off Rubén Sosa, Rubén Paz and Enzo Francescoli, Uruguaya's strikers.

Thys feels Sosa may be the superstar of the finals, like Diego Maradona four years ago, and has described Francescoli as the outstanding player of this World Cup so far.

"It's a strange lineup," Patrick Vervoort, a substitute midfielder, said of the changes in the Belgian lineup. "Our best man of the previous match has been left out this time."

"It could be dangerous to drop Marc after he played so well against South Korea. Marc is a very sensitive guy. This all happens now that he's just back in form," Vervoort said.

Thys refused to expand on his tactics, but Emmers said Stephane Demol was the new libero, while Georges Grun would be the second central defender.

Emmers said he was disappointed by Thys's decision . The player said he had proved at his Belgian club, Mechelen, that he was capable of playing in different positions if needed.

"But Thys has promised he would bring me on immediately if the new system does not work," he added.

Thys said that he anticipated further lineup changes for the match on June 21 against Spain, Belgium's final match of the first round.

"A talent like Emmers, you cannot keep out of the team," Thys said.

Thys said that he had picked Ceulemans because of his ability to cope with the tall and solid Uruguayan defenders.

Grun, who missed the South Korea match, welcomed the decision to link him with Demol in central defense, a partnership that had been tried several times in the warm-up games. "We're used to playing together now," Grun said.

Grun said he had expected Thys to change the team. "Uruguay are better organized and more experienced than South Korea. They will try to disorganize our defense and create chances," he said.

German Striking Duo Is the Best, Völler Says

The Associated Press

ERBA, Italy — Rudy Völler, the veteran West German striker, says that he and teammate Jürgen Klinsmann possibly form the best pair of strikers in the World Cup.

"We are the most beautiful pair in the world," Völler said, borrowing the title of an Italian popular song by Adriano Celentano.

Völler, who plays with Roma, and Klinsmann, who plays with Inter Milan, each scored a goal in West Germany's 4-1 victory over Yugoslavia on Sunday.

Völler, 30, said he and Klinsmann are likely to add more goals in the next World Cup matches "because our mutual understanding is extremely good and because we are well-supported by an excellent team."

"You can hardly score goals if you don't receive good passes from the midfielders. We get plenty on the West German team," Völler said.

Klinsmann, 25, agreed, saying: "Our understanding, friendship and feeling is absolutely perfect."

Völler said the Brazilian duo of Careca and Muller and the Dutch pair of Marco Van Basten and Ruud Gullit were impressive.

"However, from the comparison that I could make from watching matches on television, I would say that we are in a better form, we are a better pair of strikers," Völler said.

Milla Steps Out of Retirement and Into Spotlight

The Associated Press

BARI, Italy — He came out of retirement for the World Cup, then came off the bench to score two goals that propelled his team into the tournament's second round for the first time.

But Roger Milla, 38, didn't even pause when asked about the highlight of his career.

"I think I have scored more important goals," said Milla, the hero of Cameroon's 2-1 victory on Thursday over Romania.

His career, now in its fourth decade, includes the "Indomitable Lions' " undefeated World Cup record, that now has two victories and three draws. The 1982 team, led by Milla, drew all three first-round matches but failed to advance on goal differential.

This time, Cameroon surprised the defending champion, Argentina, 1-0, in the opener, then needed Milla's explosion in the final 14 minutes to defeat Romania. The victory guaranteed that Cameroon would advance to the second round from Group B.

Cameroon's coach, Valery Nepomnyashchy, substituted Milla for Emmanuel Kessack in the 58th minute to add experience to a team struggling for a scoreless draw against the inspired Romanians.

With brilliant instinct, he twice powered himself past Romanian defender Ioan Andone and put the ball past goalie Silviu Lung.

Milla himself does not know how many international goals he has scored.

"I announced in 1984 I would leave soccer. Today I am proud to be with my teammates and score two goals to qualify for the next round," he said.

Not bad for a man who was not even supposed to be in Italy.

After his outstanding play in the 1982 World Cup, he spent a couple of years in the French league until he thought his legs had endured enough battering.

This year, he played with the amateur team of Saint Pierroise in the Indian Ocean island of Reunion until his recall to help oversee Cameroon's budding talent at the World Cup.

Nepomnyashchy, however, realized he could not let Milla wither on the bench.

The coach sent him on in the final minutes of the Argentine match, then played him for more than 30 minutes on Thursday.

After the extraordinary performance, Nepomnyashchy said Milla was certain to start the next match, against the pointless Soviet Union on Monday.

At age 16, Milla was playing for Léopard Douala in Cameroon. He moved to the top club, Tonnere Yaounde, before leaving for France and playing for Valenciennes, Bastia and Montpellier.

Milla used the experience to set up Cameroon's unlikely achievement at the 1982 World Cup. One of the draws was with eventual champion, Italy.

The experience was not all positive for Milla, though.

"I scored against Peru but it was disallowed," he said. The goal could have let Cameroon advance to the second round.

Eight years later, he made sure.

Michele Pignatelli/Reuters
Milla jumped for joy over teammates after victory over Romania.

For Two Outsiders, Victory Could Lead to Next Round

Reuters

PALERMO, Sicily — Egypt and Ireland go into their Group F match on Sunday knowing that a victory for either team would almost certainly guarantee the winner of a place in the second round.

Egypt, in the World Cup finals for the first time since 1934, held the Netherlands to a 1-1 draw in their opening game, while the Irish began their first ever World Cup with a draw against England.

"We are quite confident we can pick up two more points and qualify," said John Aldridge, the Irish striker.

Three points are likely to guarantee a place in the last 16; only eight teams will be eliminated after the first round.

Ireland's coach, Jackie Charlton, said his team will be trying to deny the Egyptian players the freedom they enjoyed against the Dutch when Ahmed el-Kass and Magdi Abdel-Ghani took control of midfield to launch a series of rapid attacks.

"We can play pretty football but we like to play effective football. Our system is about not giving people time to play," said Charlton, a World Cup winner as a player with England in 1966.

The Egyptian coach, Mahmoud el-Gohari, said he has great respect for Ireland's team.

"They are aggressive in attack and have strong morale and a great will to win. They have a marvellous coach and have had marvellous results for the last 15 months," he said.

El-Gohari has had his squad of part-time players together for four months to bring them to a level where they can compete with highly professional European teams.

But he said they did not have the flexibility to alter their game for the different challenge posed by the Irish.

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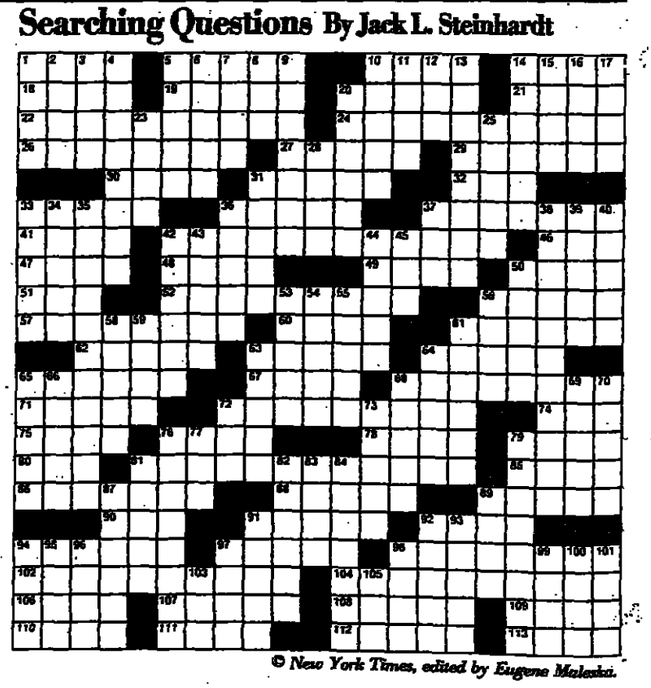

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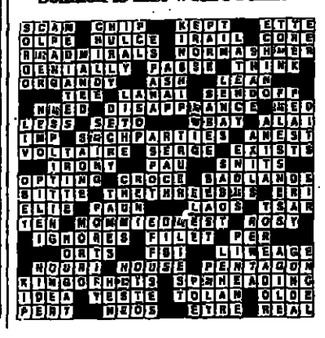
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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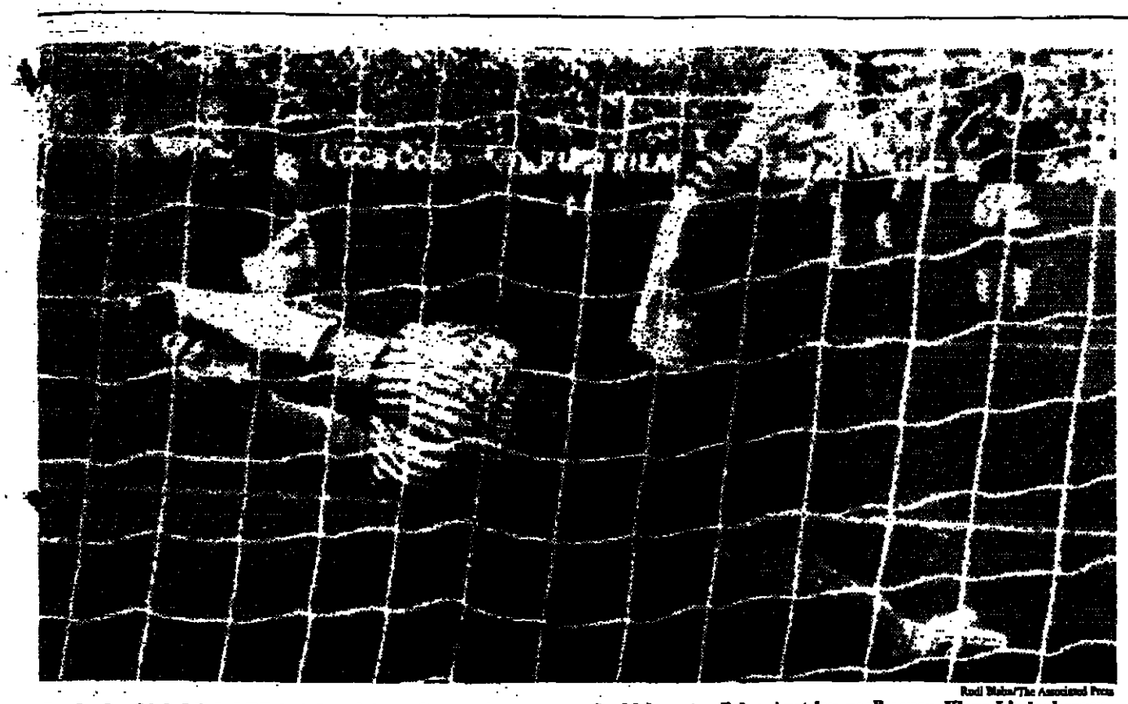

Ruedi Walm/The Associated Press

Czechoslovakia's Michal Bilek, left, rejoices after scoring on a penalty kick past a diving Austrian goalkeeper, Klaus Lindenberger.

Penalty Gives Victory to Czechoslovakia

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — Czechoslovakia's Michal Bilek scored on a penalty kick for the second straight game, and his team held on to defeat Austria, 1-0, on Friday and qualify for the second round of World Cup play.

The result left Czechoslovakia tied with Italy atop Group A, while Austria and the United States, both winless, appear certain to be eliminated.

"No one believed in this team," said Ivo Knoflicek, a Czechoslovak attacker. "No one ever thought we would come this far."

"We played a perfect match," said Lubos Kubik, the Czechoslovak midfielder who drew a yellow card in the second half and will sit out his team's final first-round match against Italy.

Five Austrian players and two Czechoslovaks were booked during an ill-tempered match.

"It seems we played better in our World Cup warm-up matches than we did in the World Cup," Austria's coach, Josef Hickersberger, said. "Today we made a couple of mistakes that a team can't afford to make in the World Cup."

Czechoslovakia started strongly, pinning the Austrians in their own half of the field and keeping the pressure on the defense.

Defenders Miroslav Kadlec and Vaclac Nemecek did a good job shutting down the dangerous Austrian duo of Anton Polster and Gerhard Rodax.

Czechoslovakia also controlled midfield play in the first half, running hard and tackling decisively. Of particular concern for Austria were the menacing attacks led by Tomas Skuhravy.

"The midfield was the key to this match, and we dominated there," said sweeper Jan Kocian. "Kadlec and Nemecek also played super defense."

Bilek's minute goal in the 30th minute occurred after referee George Smith of Scotland had whistled Austrian goaltender Klaus Lindenberger for tripping Czechoslovak midfielder Jozef Chovanec as the two raced for an errant backpass by Austrian fullback Anton Pfeffer.

Bilek's hard shot to the lower right-hand corner of the net just eluded the diving Lindenberger.

Bilek then ran to embrace Chovanec, who was writhing in pain just off the field from an injured right knee. Chovanec was later carried away on a stretcher.

Bilek's penalty kick was his third in two World Cup matches. He scored one and missed one in the first game against the United States, which Czechoslovakia won, 5-1.

Hickersberger tried to bolster his attack in the second half, sending in forward Andreas Ogris and midfielder Michael Streiter.

Although Austria increased its share of possession, it never came close to scoring.

Playing in a tight group and setting out on occasional counterattacks, Czechoslovakia actually had the better scoring chances in the second half.

It is the third team to advance to the second round, along with Italy and Cameroon.

Austria, meanwhile, suffered its second successive 1-0 defeat. It lost to Italy in the opener after coming into the tournament highly rated.

"It is going to be very hard to deal with this defeat," Hickersberger said. "We slept through the first half and we made a mistake that no team can afford to make in a competition of this level. At this point, I'd say that the World Cup is beyond our reach."

He was referring to Pfeffer's back pass that led to Czechoslovakia's goal.

Czechoslovakia's victory ended a poor World Cup run during which the country has failed progress beyond the first round since 1962 when the country reached the final before losing to Brazil.

Lineups

Austria – Lindenberger, Aigner, Pecl, Pfeffer, Schöttel (Streiter, 46th), Zsak, Russ (Ogris, 46th), Polster, Hörtnagl, Rodax, Herzog.

Czechoslovakia – Stejskal, Kadlec, Hasek, Kocian, Bilek, Chovanec (Bielik, 30th), Kubik, Skuhravy, Moravcik, Knoflicek (Weiss, 82nd), Nemecek.

Referee – Smith, Scotland.

Linesmen – Al-Sharif, Syria; Lorenc, Australia.

Attendance – 38,964

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Players Get Time Off For Romance

ROME (Reuters) — Players from Cameroon and Italy were all smiles on Friday — they had been given time off to see their wives and girlfriends.

"Today is the day for meeting the wives," said the Cameroon's manager, Valery Nepomniachy. "Footballers are also people and if a man is in discomfort for a long time it can affect his work."

Both squads have been living celibate lives at their hotels, guarded by police outside and officials within.

Huge Audience Tunes In for Victory

ROME (AP) — The match between Italy and the United States on Thursday night shattered television ratings records in Italy, with more than 80 percent of the viewing audience tuned in for the game.

The state network RAI said 25.7 million Italians, 80.65 percent of the viewing audience, watched the 1-0 victory on television. This topped the previous record of 23.9 million viewers who tuned in for Italy's 1-0 victory over Austria last Saturday, RAI said.

The network said Thursday's audience was the highest for any TV broadcast since Auditel measuring devices began monitoring Italian viewers in 1987.

Shilton Set for Record Appearance

CAGLIARI, Sardinia (Reuters) — Peter Shilton, England's goalkeeper, is remaing ocalm before his impending world record 120th international appearance in Saturday's Group F match with the Netherlands.

"All I am concentrating on is the game against Holland," said Shilton after a training session. "I came here with England to win the World Cup. That is what is most important to me.

"Deep down I'll be a very proud man, but as I have said before I think records are something to look back on not look forward to."

Shilton and Pat Jennings, the former goalkeeper for Northern Ireland, are joint holders of the record with 119 appearances.

South Korean Forward to Miss Match

LIGNANO PINETA, Italy (AP) — South Korea's head coach, Lee Howe Taek, said on Friday that forward Lee Young Jin would be unable to play in the team's Group E match Sunday against Spain due to an injury. The coach said Choi In Yong, the second-string goalkeeper who played in South Korea's 2-0 loss to Belgium, would probably start against Spain. But Lee said he was unsure which forwards he would field against the heavily-favored Spaniards.

For the Record

Glenn Hysen, Sweden's captain and a defender, has recovered from a calf injury and is scheduled to play against Scotland on Saturday. Hysen will replace Roger Ljung. Up front, Stefan Pettersson moves in for Mats Magnusson, who suffered a groin injury against Brazil. *(Reuters)*

Nery Pumpido, the Argentine goalkeeper who broke his leg in Wednesday's match against the Soviet Union, is expected to leave hospital on Saturday, doctors said on Friday. He was expected to rejoin his teammates briefly before returning to Argentina. *(Reuters)*

Quotable

● "I wish he would stop talking and come back and play again," said Brazilian World Cup manager Sebastiao Lazaroni. He was speaking of Pele, who, in a newspaper column, said that Brazil should abandon its defensive posture and return to its attacking approach. *(Reuters)*

Standings

FIRST ROUND

GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Czechoslovakia	2	0	0	5	1	4
Italy	2	0	0	2	0	4
Austria	0	2	0	0	2	0
United States	0	2	0	1	6	0

Saturday, June 9
At Rome
Italy 1, Austria 0
Sunday, June 10
At Florence
Czechoslovakia 5, U.S. 1
Thursday, June 14
At Rome
Italy 1, United States 0
Friday, June 15
At Florence
Czechoslovakia 1, Austria 0
Tuesday, June 19
At Rome
Italy vs. Czechoslovakia, 9 p.m.
At Florence
Austria vs. United States, 9 p.m.

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Cameroon	2	0	0	3	1	4
Romania	1	1	0	3	2	2
Argentina	1	1	0	2	1	2
Soviet Union	0	2	0	0	4	0

Friday, June 8
At Milan
Cameroon 1, Argentina 0
Saturday, June 9
At Bari
Romania 2, Soviet Union 0
Wednesday, June 13
At Naples
Argentina 2, Soviet Union 0
Thursday, June 14
At Bari
Cameroon 2, Romania 1
Monday, June 18
At Naples
Argentina vs. Romania, 9 p.m.
At Bari
Cameroon vs. Soviet Union, 9 p.m.

GROUP C

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	1	0	0	2	1	2
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1	0	2
Scotland	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	2	0

Sunday, June 10
At Turin
Brazil 2 Sweden 1
Monday, June 11
At Genoa
Costa Rica 1, Scotland 0
Saturday, June 16
At Turin
Brazil vs. Costa Rica, 5 p.m.
At Genoa
Sweden vs. Scotland, 9 p.m.
Wednesday, June 20
At Turin
Brazil vs. Scotland, 9 p.m.
At Genoa
Sweden vs. Costa Rica, 9 p.m.

GROUP D

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
West Germany	2	0	0	9	2	4
Colombia	1	1	0	2	1	2
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	2	4	2
United Arb Em	0	2	0	1	7	0

Saturday, June 9
At Bologna
Colombia 2, UAE 0
Sunday, June 10
At Milan
West Germany 4, Yugoslavia 1
Thursday, June 14
At Bologna
Yugoslavia 1, Colombia 0
Friday, June 15
At Milan
West Germany 5, UAE 0
Tuesday, June 19
At Bologna
Yugoslavia vs. UAE, 5 p.m.
At Milan
West Germany vs. Colombia, 5 p.m.

GROUP E

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	0	0	2	0	2
Spain	0	0	1	0	0	1
Uruguay	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Korea	0	1	0	0	2	0

Tuesday, June 12
At Verona
Belgium 2, South Korea 0
Wednesday, June 13
At Udine
Uruguay 0, Spain 0
Sunday, June 17
At Verona
Belgium vs. Uruguay, 9 p.m.
At Udine
South Korea vs. Spain, 9 p.m.
Thursday, June 21
At Verona
Belgium vs. Spain, 5 p.m.
At Udine
South Korea vs. Uruguay, 5 p.m.

GROUP F

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
England	0	0	1	1	1	1
Ireland	0	0	1	1	1	1
Egypt	0	0	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	1	1	1	1

Monday, June 11
At Cagliari
England 1, Ireland 1
Tuesday, June 12
At Palermo
Netherlands 1, Egypt 1
Saturday, June 16
At Cagliari
England vs. Netherlands, 9 p.m.
Sunday, June 17
At Palermo
Ireland vs. Egypt, 5 p.m.
Thursday, June 21
At Cagliari
England vs. Egypt, 9 p.m.
At Palermo
Ireland vs. Netherlands, 9 p.m.

Völler's 2 Goals Pace West Germany Past Emirates and Into Next Round

Reuters

MILAN — West Germany charged towards the second round of the World Cup, swamping the United Arab Emirates, 5-1, on a stormy Friday night.

Rudi Völler scored twice in the Group D match. Jürgen Klinsmann, Lothar Matthäus and Uwe Bein supplied the other German goals to better the score West Germany achieved in its opening match, 4-1 over Yugoslavia in the same Stadio San Siro last Sunday.

But the United Arab Emirates frustrated the West Germans for most of the first half on an evening of thunder, lightning and pouring rain and even gave their opponents an anxious moment a minute after the interval with a goal of their own.

Khalid Ismail Mubarak, replacing the injured Fahad Khamees Mubarak in the only change to a team that was beaten, 2-0, by Colombia last Saturday, scored to pull the United Arab Emirates within a goal of West Germany, 2-1.

But Matthäus, who scored two goals in the victory over Yugoslavia, struck back within a minute. West Germany immediately went on the attack, and Matthäus fired a goal from the edge of the penalty area.

Völler and Klinsmann, scorers of the two other goals against Yugoslavia, renewed their lethal striking partnership with the goals in the 36th and 37th minutes, ending a long deadlock to the intense and noisy relief of thousands of West German fans.

Völler stabbed home the first goal from close range, beating goalkeeper Mohsin Mosabbah Faraj to the ball after Klinsmann had sent a crossing pass from the right.

Klinsmann supplied the second, meeting Stefan Reuter's crossing pass, also from the right, with a firm header that he planted into the far corner.

Uwe Bein wrapped up the West German scoring with a goal in the 60th minute.

The West German coach, Franz Beckenbauer, said after the match: "The team played excellently. There were a few small mistakes, and some difficulties, but I'm happy with their general performance.

"I told the players to put a lot of pressure on, to think positively every time they had an opponent in front of them.

"That's the main thing about playing a game — you need to have the idea of winning," he said.

Völler joined Matthäus on three goals as the tournament's leading scorer when he scored 14 minutes from the end, heading in from a corner.

Defender Essa Meer Abdulrahman tried to keep it out but succeeded only in helping it into the net with his hand.

Midfielder Pierre Littbarski, who came on for defender Thomas Berthold at the start of the second half, twice came close to scoring with crisp left-footed volleys from deep positions.

Klinsmann and Völler came close several times in the first 20 minutes.

Klinsmann shot wide in the seventh minute, had a fierce shot well parried by the goalkeeper in the 11th, which Völler hooked over the crossbar, and then hammered another effort over the bar in the 16th.

The blond striker came closest in the 27th minute when his shot bounced out off the near right upright.

Brehme was booked for a foul in a tempestuous spell midway through the first half when the Soviet referee, Alexei Spirin, also issued yellow cards to the United Arab Emirates's Yousef Husssain Mohammed for time-wasting and Hussain Ghuloum Abbas for a foul.

Brehme and Hussain Mohammed, each booked in their teams' opening encounters last weekend, will miss the third and last group matches following their second yellow cards.

Herbert Knosowski/Reuter

Jürgen Klinsmann celebrates after scoring second German goal.

Holland's Coach Pledges a Change In Team, Attitude

Reuters

CAGLIARI, Sardinia — The Netherlands' coach, Leo Beenhakker, promised on Friday to make changes to his team and its attitude for Saturday's Group F match with England.

Beenhakker said he was hoping for a much-improved performance after the European champion's 1-1 draw with Egypt on Tuesday and picked out his captain Ruud Gullit for special comment.

"Gullit is not satisfied with the way he played against Egypt and I expect some reaction," Beenhakker said. "He is a great player and has more to offer than just as a team player. He can give us something extra and something special.

"But he is just one of several special players we have who can give a bit extra to the team. I am hoping for a very different performance."

Beenhakker made it clear he was not satisfied with his team's performance against Egypt and did not regard the Netherlands as favorites to beat England and win the group.

"England are a better team than they were two years ago and they have better players. It is going to be a very difficult match for us."

Gullit, anxious to show his true form, is likely to be given a free attacking role from a nominal position on the right side of midfield.

Pressure Unites 2 Men, Worlds Apart

Soviet and Argentine Coaches Feel the Sting of Defeat

International Herald Tribune

Rob Hughes

MILAN — Two opposing forces, liberty and repression, run through this World Cup.

The freedom is expressed, of course, by those mighty Cameroon who have twice demonstrated that, whatever their Siberian coach wants, they will roam free.

Roger Milla, at 38 way past his prime by date as a striker, rests languidly as a substitute, only to spring forward to score goals that Italy would give its eye teeth for.

Thankfully, the African story runs and runs.

Meanwhile, pressure, that other side of human behavior, is at work. It has already put two men from opposite backgrounds under the kind of stress that brings ulcers or heart attacks.

The appointed hour of their public torture was Wednesday at 9 p.m. in Naples, down on the shin of the Italian boot.

Napoli, where journalists have had crowbars through their windshields and wallets and watches snatched as they drive to interview Carlos Bilardo of Argentina and Valery Lobanovsky of the Soviet Union.

One of these two national team bosses, burdened by great expectation, would fall on Wednesday. In sporting terms, see Naples and Die.

BOTH Bilardo and Lobanovsky are intelligent men. Bilardo is a gynecologist; Lobanovsky is sometimes perceived as a frustrated scientist whose regimented detail raised the Soviet Union to genuine world class but whose lack of personal warmth has worn so thin he knew this would be his last World Cup.

So how did the Argentine and the Soviet take their winner-take-all affair so early in a tournament? Bilardo like a Latin, Lobanovsky like a Soviet.

Though Bilardo had faced with dignity the mauling of his team by Cameroon's lions last weekend, his head of state, Carlos Saúl Menem, would soon pounce on the fact that the national manager ignored the publicly offered presidential advice on team selection.

A doctor would advise calm; Bilardo on Wednesday was beyond self prognosis. He was football's gift to television, leaping from his seat, stomping toward the playing field, gesticulating, calling out aloud.

Half way across the running track, something in his mind would yell: Hey, hey Carlos, FIFA does not allow "coaching," get back, get back or you will be shown the red card.

Agence France-Presse

President Carlos Saúl Menem of Argentina celebrated after his team rebounded from an opening-game loss to beat the Soviets.

And, almost sheepishly, he would recoil. What would the medical specialists say? Perhaps the left side of the brain feeling embarrassed at showing off his emotions, the right just asserting self control?

Besides, as a former player, Bilardo knows full well that once players cross the line onto the field, the manager is impotent. His brain cannot be transplanted into theirs, but if he shows frantic concern, that can feed its way into players.

So get back, Bilardo, get back. Medical ethic: Do No Harm.

The one time his training was useful was the saddest sight on a sporting field: a player physically broken. And as Argentina's goalkeeper Nery Pumpido fractured a leg in a collision with his own defender, his manager/doctor had to waive the goalie to a hospital and try to instill confidence and composure into a deputy.

And then? Suffer some more. Bilardo knows his reserve hasn't the skill, or at least not the experience, of Pumpido, even though Pumpido had allowed Cameroon's winning goal through his fingers.

But the game waits for no man. What is this? Maradona is taking a captain's responsibility, he is in his own penalty box, oh God he's handled the ball!

A camera at that point would have picked out the horror in Bilardo's eye, the sweat on his brow. It would, seconds later, show the utter disbelief, and then the relief, as Bilardo realized the Swedish referee, Erik Fredriksson, had missed the handball.

Bless those Maradona hands. Bless the incompetent official.

TEN meters from Bilardo sits Lobanovsky. He is grey. He grips the bench. He says nothing, his face could be set in stone except when cyclists blink.

Lobanovsky's aides are speaking into tape recorders. What will "Lobo," the head technician, do? How will the manager save the team?

He can't. He has to be careful, having a couple of years back suffered a heart tremor. The course is set, Lobanovsky will resign as soon as his team is eliminated, and that will be very soon.

Surprisingly, to those who have come to expect diplomacy from Lobanovsky, he unleashes at the end of a 2-0 loss, a calculated verbal attack on Fredriksson.

"For this referee not to see the handball, he should not be a referee any more. His decisive mistake broke our hearts. We had suffered from him in 1986 when we lost against Belgium, and we had protested that we didn't want him today," the frustrated manager said, referring to his team's loss in the 1986 quarterfinals to Belgium.

"He did not referee in an objective manner and if FIFA is to make fair play rules for players and managers, it should extend that to referees whose mistakes can cancel our efforts.

"I am a reasonable man. I say this with all my responsibility, and the Soviet federation can draw its own conclusion."

Lobanovsky has a right to embitterment. In match one, a refereeing error gave a penalty to the Soviet Union; in match two a penalty is denied them.

Added to that, the team has shown no relish to work. A sad end to Lobanovsky's eight years that elevated the Soviet Union to true world status, albeit it on technical mastery rather than the marriage of effectiveness and beauty Lobo once said he sought.

SO, two men a world apart are brought together in tension; men who cannot kick their frustrations out on a ball and operate under cruel commercial and political stress.

They are only human, and Thursday's International Herald Tribune might have been written for them. On the Health/Science page was a dire warning about post traumatic disorder resulting from a single instance of overwhelming terror altering the chemistry of the brain.

Facing that, the Business Section led on a study of executive stress costing U.S. businesses $50 billion annually. It cited a manager who could not communicate his goals to the workforce.

Watching Bilardo, watching Lobanovsky, seems mighty close to brain terror and insurmountable communication stresses. But soccer, isn't it just a game?

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

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SPORTS

Stunning A's, 3-2, White Sox Close In On Division Lead

The Associated Press

It was just another game, according to Chicago's manager, Jeff Torborg. And if the White Sox play another one just like it, they will be in first place in the American League West.

The surprising White Sox climbed within a game of first-place Oakland by defeating the Athletics and ace Dave Stewart, 3-2, Thursday night in the opener of a four-game series in Chicago.

It was the first meeting of the season between the teams with the best records in the American League.

"A lot of people have made a lot of this series," Torborg said. "We have been trying to keep the focus on what it is; it is just another series in June against an outstanding club."

Chicago won despite being outhit, 13-8, and using five pitchers to Oakland's one.

The White Sox, who were 5½ games out barely a month ago, had all their runs before the Athletics scored. They took a 1-0 lead in the first inning when Lance Johnson scored on a sacrifice fly by Ivan Calderon.

Chicago made it 3-0 in the second after loading the bases with one out on a walk to Carlton Fisk and singles by Sammy Sosa and Scott Fletcher. Fisk scored on Ozzie Guillen's grounder and Johnson's single scored Sosa.

Oakland scored in the third on a triple by Doug Jennings and a single by Carney Lansford, and again in the seventh on doubles by Dave Henderson and Felix Jose.

The A's wasted a chance in the fourth after loading the bases with none out on two singles and an error. Eric King escaped by getting Rickey Henderson on a liner to third, striking out Jennings and retiring Lansford on a grounder.

Blue Jays 7, Twins 1: In Minneapolis, Pat Borders hit a tie-breaking three-run homer in the sixth as Toronto handed Minnesota its seventh straight loss. Dave Stieb of Toronto allowed five hits in seven innings, including a first-inning homer by Gene Larkin.

Borders homered with two out after Kelly Gruber and Fred McGriff had singled. Toronto made it 5-1 in the seventh on Manny Lee's double and a single by Junior Felix, who doubled home two more runs in the ninth.

"I haven't been a home-run hitter since high school," said Borders, who is averaging one every 15 at-bats this season. "I don't know why I'm hitting so many this year. I didn't lift weights during the off-season like I had the previous four or five years, so maybe that's helped speed up my swing."

Yankees 3, Red Sox 1: With the score tied 1-1 in New York, Jesse Barfield doubled in the seventh for only the fifth hit off Boston rookie Dana Kiecker. He went to third on a groundout and scored the winning run on Jerry Reed's wild pitch.

Chuck Cary, knocked out in the first inning of his last start, held Boston to four hits and a run in seven innings.

Mel Hall gave the Yankees a 1-0 lead in the second with his sixth homer, and Boston tied it in the third when John Marzano singled, took second on a two-out wild pitch and scored on Jody Reed's pop-fly single.

Brewers 8, Orioles 5: In Baltimore, the Brewers blew a four-run lead, then broke a 5-5 tie on Robin Yount's sacrifice fly in the seventh.

Milwaukee took a 5-1 lead, but Baltimore rallied and tied the game on Cal Ripken's two-run double in the fifth.

Bill Spiers singled for the Brewers in the seventh, took second when Paul Molitor grounded out, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on Yount's sacrifice.

Tigers 7, Indians 3: In Detroit, Cecil Fielder continued his feast on Cleveland pitching with a tie-breaking two-run homer in the fifth. Fielder, who is 12-for-23 against Cleveland with five home runs and 11 runs batted in, broke a 3-3 tie with his 24th homer with two out and Tony Phillips on first with a walk.

Mariners 5, Rangers 4: The Mariners rallied for three runs — capped by Jeffrey Leonard's two-out single — for the victory in Seattle. Henry Cotto singled in the ninth, as did Brian Giles. Cotto scored on a sacrifice fly by Harold Reynolds and, after Edgar Martinez walked, pinch-hitter Darnell Coles singled Giles home with the tying run.

Expos 3, Cardinals 2: In a National League game in St. Louis, the Cardinals' struggling bullpen aided a two-run comeback by the Expos in the ninth. Tom Niedenfuer gave up a single to Larry Walker and a two-out walk to Spike Owen. That brought on Ken Dayley, who yielded Mike Fitzgerald's tying single before walking both Dave Martinez and Tim Raines to force home the winner.

Giants 6, Padres 2: Kevin Mitchell hit two doubles and drove in three runs as San Francisco swept a three-game series in San Diego. The Padres also lost their all-star catcher, Benito Santiago, who sustained a fractured left forearm when he was hit by a pitch and will miss six weeks.

Reds 4, Braves 3: In Cincinnati, Barry Larkin singled home the winning run with two outs in the ninth in a game twice delayed by rain. Paul O'Neill walked with two outs, went to third when Billy Hatcher singled for his fourth hit and scored on Larkin's single to center.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Duane Burleson/The Associated Press

Cleveland's Tom Brookens took a dive and Lloyd Moseby of Detroit took third after stealing second and then advancing on a bad throw.

Tyson vs. Tillman: Short Expectations

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — The pre-fight rhetoric was brief. And expectations are that the fight — Mike Tyson vs. Henry Tillman on Saturday at Caesars Palace — won't be long, either.

Jimmy Vaccaro, head of the race and sports book at the Mirage Casino, said the over-under bet, on how long the fight would last, was for two and a half rounds.

"And that," Vaccaro said, "is the lowest over-under bet we've ever had."

Neither fighter seemed much interested in bluster Thursday at the final news conference before Tyson's first bout since he lost the heavyweight title to James (Buster) Douglas in February in Tokyo.

"I'm in great shape," Tillman assured his listeners. "I'm sound mentally and physically."

Tyson said: "I'm looking very much forward to this fight. I'm going to glow the 16th."

Tyson-Tillman is co-featured with the George Foreman-Adilson Rodrigues bout.

Should Tyson and Foreman win convincingly, they are expected to be co-featured again on Sept. 8: Tyson against Alex Stewart and Foreman against Francesco Damiani.

Beyond that there is talk that Tyson and Foreman, assuming neither loses Saturday or on Sept. 8, will box each other rather than wait for a shot at the winner of Douglas's first title defense, against Evander Holyfield.

The Douglas-Holyfield fight was originally scheduled for Sept. 20, but because the date falls on the Jewish holiday Rosh Hashana, there have been rumors that the promoter, Steve Wynn, might shift the match to Oct. 3 or to a date in November.

Tyson and Foreman will be shooting for flashy knockouts on Saturday. In Tyson's case, there is also a small element of revenge.

In 1984, Tillman twice beat Tyson in the competition to decide the members of the U.S. Olympic team. Tillman went on to win a gold medal in the heavyweight class.

Tyson believed he was a victim of bad decisions by the judges in the two losses. He also believed that the losses were part of a pattern of bias against him and his mentor, Cus D'Amato, on the part of the amateur-boxing establishment.

While Tyson has tended to quash any talk of revenge lately, his camp coordinator, John Horne, said recently that Tyson was very aware that Tillman had been boastful over the years about his mastery of Tyson and that this bravado would not go overlooked.

Le Mans: Race Goes On Despite Squabbles

The Associated Press

LE MANS, France — Beset by a squabble over television rights that led to another battle over safety conditions, the Le Mans 24 Hours race is still set to get under way Saturday.

The 58th running of the famed endurance auto race will find the Jaguars, Porsches and Nissans battling from mid-afternoon Saturday to mid-afternoon here Sunday in central France.

But, like last year, the race will not be part of the sports prototype world championship season to determine an overall champion.

First was a battle over television rights between FISA, the sport's governing body, and the Automobile Club of the West, which runs the race. Then it boiled over into a battle over the safety of the famed 6.2-kilometer (3.8-mile) Mulsanne straightaway, where cars reached speeds of more than 400 kilometers per hour.

After a new regulation limiting straightaways to two kilometers, Le Mans officials reluctantly agreed to put in two small curves. But FISA still did not include Le Mans on the World Champion season.

Like last year, the race will not be part of the world championship season.

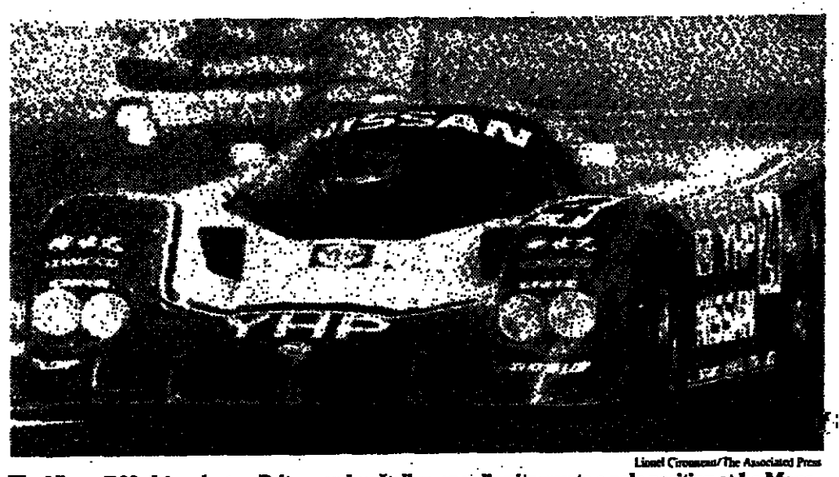
As a result, Mercedes-Benz, one of the powers in the sport, immediately deserted the race after dramatically winning last year. The company's cars had not been at Le Mans since 1955, when a Mercedes exploded, crashed into the stands and killed more than 80 people.

That leaves this year's race to the Jaguars, Porsches and Nissans.

A Jaguar won in 1988, while Porsches won the seven previous years.

But this year Nissan looks to be the force, posting the best time in the trials.

The Nissan driven by Britons Jonathan Bailey and Mark Blundell and Italian Gianfranco Brancatelli won the pole position with an average speed of 236 kph.



Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

The Nissan R90, driven by two Britons and an Italian, speeding its way to a pole position at Le Mans.

BOOKS

STALIN'S APOLOGIST: Walter Duranty, The New York Times's Man in Moscow

By S. J. Taylor. 404 pages. $24.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Jonathan Sanders

"THERE is no such thing as an expert on Russia," once quipped Charles (Chip) Bohlen, "only various degrees of ignorance." Nothing seemingly illustrates this more than the abject failure of Kremlin watchers to foresee the emergence of Gorbachev as the Communist Party's leader. But far more damning was the arrogance of constancy — the assumption that the social and political order was immutable.

The task of making sense out of the crosscurrents of political, social, cultural and economic torrents of news is as daunting now as in the only nearly comparable period in Soviet history, the 1920s. During those years of pluralism in all but political affairs, Walter Duranty, The New York Times's man in Moscow, became the world's most famous reporter based on his astonishing prediction that Stalin would succeed Lenin.

Picking Stalin was a brilliant feat. Duranty based his prediction on a solid but at the time controversial insight: that the Bolsheviks would remain the governing force in the Soviet Union.

Duranty proceeded in succeeding years to examine and explain with exceptional clarity how the Soviet Union worked. Thousands of dispatches flowed from his pen, winning him the 1932 Pulitzer Prize.

This Cambridge-educated man cemented his reputation as the world's greatest journalist and Soviet authority by injecting himself as a participant-witness in the great diplomatic breakthrough — the 1933 American recognition of the Soviet Union. Duranty accompanied the Soviet foreign minister to Washington. Returning to his Moscow home, Duranty was rewarded for his aggressive coverage of American recognition. Stalin summoned him to the Kremlin.

Had Duranty next gone to the West to assume a post as pundit or journalistic executive, his reputation would have been secured. Instead, as he stayed on in the quicksand society of the Soviet 1930s, he lost his perspective and his integrity. He became, in the just slightly overblown title of S.J. Taylor's energetically researched, well-reasoned biography, Stalin's apologist.

Cozily ensconced with his Russian peasant mistress, their son and a hyperinflated sense of his infallibility, Duranty dismissed reports of the famine that swept the Ukraine and Kuban regions. Peasants died to support the Stalinist drive for rapid collectivization.

Duranty, the man who coined the term "Stalinism," covered up this genocidal side of Soviet authoritarianism. He refused to report the scale of death in the Soviet killing fields — explaining it away with an all-purpose saying that he made into the apologists' cliché, "You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs."

Duranty was not on Stalin's payroll; political belief did not motivate him. Blind ambition combined with amoralism to propel this influential writer to bond with the Communist leader.

Elitism was the guiding philosophy of Duranty's life. The masses were little more than sheep. Duranty believed, Taylor says, that "whatever flew into the face of conventional wisdom stood a better chance of being right than any belief that was widely held."

So Duranty was a man who invented himself. Taylor gets behind the legends that this wooden-legged opium smoker liked to float. Her biography, in places, reads like a thriller — such was the kind of life that the world's then-highest-paid correspondent lived.

No expert on the Soviet Union, the author betrays degrees of ignorance common to generalists. But hers are errors of nuance that do not undercut the value of "Stalin's Apologist." It is a remarkable story of extravagant living and reckless careerism that ended tragically for Duranty and for his readers.

Jonathan Sanders is a CBS News reporter based in Moscow. His most recent book is "1917: The Unpublished Revolution." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE New York winners of the Epson Worldwide Bridge Contest were considerably aided by the diagramed deal, in which Kerri Shuman bid briskly to six spades on finding that her partner George Gillespie 3d had an opening bid with some spade support. Consider how the slam should be played after the lead of the diamond king. The booklet of hands predicted that South would win the opening lead, ruff a diamond and lead the spade jack to the queen and ace. At this point, it would be unsafe, and as it happens fatal, to lead to the spade ten, so the analysis recommended that South ruff another diamond, come to the heart king and continue trumps. That is a relatively safe way to make 12 tricks, but Shuman, instead of ruffing a diamond at the second trick, a slight error, crossed to the club king and led the spade jack to the queen and ace. Then she led the spade six and finessed against the nine successfully, emerging with all 13 tricks. There were two good reasons for her play. It was not likely that East would cover with a queen-nine combination for that would be an error if West happened to have a singleton ace or king. And since a trump remained in the dummy, losing to the nine would still have left South in control, barring an unlucky heart position. Leading to the spade ten at the fourth trick would have led to defeat. Six hearts is also tricky after the lead of a diamond to the ace. When the king and queen of hearts collect four of the missing trumps, it is a mistake to take a club ruff. The safe way to make 12 tricks is to draw the missing trump, lead the spade jack and permit East to win with the queen.

NORTH
♠ J 10 4
♡ A 10 9 6 2
◇ 4
♣ A K 7 5

WEST (D)
♠ 9 5 3 2
♡ J 7
◇ K Q 8 3
♣ Q J 6

EAST
♠ Q
♡ 5 4 3
◇ J 9 8 7 5
♣ 10 8 4 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 7 6
♡ K Q 8
◇ A 10 2
♣ 9 2

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

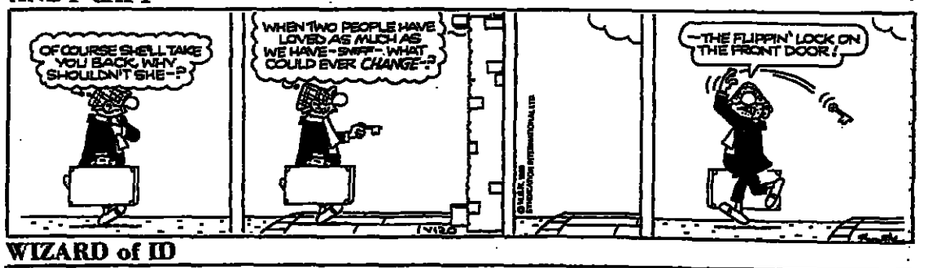
West	North	East	South
Pass	1♡	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♣	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5♡	Pass	6♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

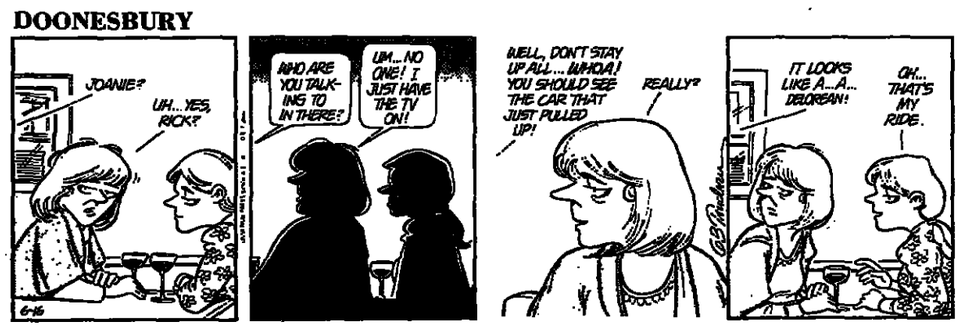


WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

"DAD ALMOST MADE IT THROUGH THAT BEDTIME STORY."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYKOS

TYPAR

HORDIA

QUIROL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LURID IRONY KENNEL MILDEW
Answer: What a face drawn with care might be— WRINKLED

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Pistons Rally to Win 2d Straight NBA Title

By David Aldridge
Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — The Detroit Pistons became one of the National Basketball Association's historic champions on Thursday night, clinching their second straight championship with a 92-90 comeback victory over the Portland Trail Blazers.

After losing Rick Mahorn, a central element of their 1989 championship team, in the expansion draft a year ago, the Pistons were forced to adjust to their new roles. They persevered, winning this best-of-seven series, 4-1, and becoming only the third team in NBA history to capture back-to-back titles.

Detroit joins the Boston Celtics and the Lakers, who won consecutive championships when they were based in Minneapolis as well as in Los Angeles.

The championship was even more impressive as the Pistons won three straight in Portland, where the Blazers were unbeaten in nine playoff games before the finals. The Pistons had not won in Portland since 1974.

"We're a special team," said guard Isiah Thomas, a unanimous most-valuable-player choice after 29 points on 13-of-20 shooting. "We always feel that if it's a close game, we're going to win it. That's our type of game. We feel like we can win those games. We usually do."

Thursday night, it was guard Vinnie Johnson who did the deed, making an 18-foot (5.4-meter) jump shot with less than a second remaining to cap a 9-0 run in just more than two minutes that jolted the crowd at Memorial Coliseum.

Johnson scored 15 of his 16 points in the fourth quarter, hitting six of eight from the field.

"I'd never been in that situation before," Johnson said of the game-winner. "I felt no pressure. I thought it was just a regular old jump shot."

Said center Bill Laimbeer: "I told him at the half. He was a little perturbed that he didn't get the playing time. I told him not to get upset, to stay in the game. I told him that he would win the game for us."

It left the Trail Blazers in tatters. They had led by 90-83 with 2:02 left, after a seeming exclamation point of a dunk by Buck Williams, who had 10 points and eight rebounds. They began celebrating.

They thought they had a Game 6 date set for Sunday. They were wrong.

"What impressed me most was how they executed," Williams said, "how they had a sense for the game, how they executed at the end of the game. When they needed a big basket one of their veterans came through."

Portland had been matching Detroit shove for shove and bump for bump. It did not make for pretty play, but the Trail Blazers held the Pistons to 13 third-quarter shots and led 69-65 after three.

They continued it in the fourth, using a 7-0 spurt midway through

NBA FINALS: GAME 5

the quarter to take an 86-81 lead on center Kevin Duckworth's turnaround. John Salley scored for Detroit, but Clyde Drexler, who had 20 points, spun for two and when Jerome Kersey fed Williams for the *dunk, the game looked secure.*

But Johnson started the Detroit rally with a jumper at 1:50, and Drexler fouled out in the process. Johnson's free throw made it a four-point margin.

"I thought I had a chance to block the shot," Drexler said. "If I didn't block the shot I thought I could avoid the contact. I was very upset, but we were still ahead."

Duckworth, who had been strong all night with 21 points, then missed a short hook and Johnson narrowed the Portland lead to 90-88 with a jumper from the baseline with 1:21 left.

Thomas tied it with 36 seconds left on an 18-foot jumper before Duckworth missed again, and Laimbeer grabbed the last of his 17 rebounds.

Detroit didn't score, getting tied up for a jump ball that the Trail Blazers controlled. But Terry Porter, who had 21 points and nine assists, threw away the ball after penetrating the lane, and the Pistons had the ball with 20 seconds left.

They set up Thomas and Johnson high, isolating them. Most thought Thomas would take the shot; he had been unstoppable all series one-on-one.

"I had no intention of taking the shot," said Thomas, who missed five minutes of the fourth quarter after getting hit in the nose. "The only thing that was on my mind was draw his man and get *him the* ball."

Detroit's three-guard offense once again made the difference. If the Pistons had had their usual lineup on the floor, Portland forward Kersey would not have had to *switch off on Johnson. But the Pis*tons had Joe Dumars in the game as well, so when they handed Johnson the ball, Kersey had to switch off.

Johnson backed in. The clock ran under three seconds, then two. *He squared up and leaned a little,* and the shot was never in doubt.

"I knew they would probably double-team or triple-team Isiah," Johnson said. "I thought he could still make the shot, as hot as he was. I just thought about the move I had to make."

Said Kersey: "I didn't want to give him an easy drive to the basket. I tried to play the jump shot and the rest is history."

Porter missed a desperation shot *at the buzzer and the Pistons had* set an NBA finals record by winning for the fifth straight time on the road, thanks to Johnson.

"Only a great individual player can make those kinds of moves," said the Detroit coach, Chuck Daly. "Now you guys know why we kept Vinnie around last year. We loved Rick Mahorn, but we had to *keep Vinnie and James Edwards,* offensive players who can perform in those kinds of situations."

Williams had the last word about his vanquishers.

"I wanted to celebrate," he said. "But I refused to celebrate because I knew Detroit was still a threat. They showed a lot of experience, a lot of poise. You don't respect a team from a distance, but I can say they're made of the same fabric that the Lakers and Boston are made of."

Lennox McLendon/The Associated Press

Isiah Thomas had it right — Detroit was No. 1 — and Kevin Duckworth and Portland were stunned.

'Sour Ending' for the Trail Blazers Came in an Unlikely Place: At Home

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — While champagne flowed in the visitors' locker room, the Portland Trail Blazers sat in stunned disbelief.

The Detroit Pistons had won their second straight National Basketball Association title, and they had done it in the most unlikely of ways — with three straight victories in Portland.

"Not in my wildest imagination did I think a team could come in here and beat us three times in a row," said guard Terry Porter. "They just had guys step up and kill us throughout the series."

The fatal blow in Game 5 Thursday night was especially agonizing.

Portland led by seven points with two minutes to go, but never scored again. The Pistons, showing the poise acquired in three consecutive appearances in the finals, scored nine straight points to win, 92-90, on Vinnie Johnson's jumper with less than a second to play.

"It is difficult to swallow because of the sour ending," said guard Clyde Drexler. "We were in control and let it slip through our fingers."

The Blazers had been nearly invincible at home during the regular season, losing only six times. In the playoffs, they had been 9-0 at Memorial Coliseum.

Until Detroit came to town. The Pistons wrapped up the series in Portland, where they had not won a game since 1974.

"Right now it's a very bitter disappointment because I thought we could win any of the games we lost — except the first one here," said Portland's coach, Rick Adelman.

The team's unexpected rise to the top in the Western Conference was some consolation.

"No one expected us to even make the playoffs this year, let alone make it to the championships," said forward Jerome Kersey. "So we're not going to hang our heads. We've got to remember all the positive things that happened."

The Blazers say they learned a lot from the Pistons and will be a better, wiser and more mature team the next time.

"We are trying to build something here," Adelman said. "Hopefully, this is our first step."

"We felt the thrill of victory two or three times in this series," said Buck Williams, a forward, said.

But the Blazers won only once.

The Blazers say they hope to follow the Pistons' example. Detroit lost to the Los Angeles Lakers in the finals two years ago, then came back to capture the crown last year.

"I think the Lakers made the Pistons a better team," Williams said. "Hopefully, the Pistons made us a better team. I'm looking forward *to coming* back next year and not making the kind of mistakes we made this year."

Bill Waugh/The Associated Press

Par on the 16th pleased Jeff Sluman, a first-round leader.

3 in First-Round Lead At Rainy U.S. Open

By Jaime Diaz
New York Times Service

MEDINAH, Illinois — Perhaps the *U.S. Golf Association* fooled with Mother Nature a little too aggressively in making the Medinah No. 3 course a verdant torture chamber for the 90th U.S. Open.

Thursday, nature seemed to be striking back, as lightning flashed in the Chicago sky during an overnight thunderstorm, and 1½ inches (3.8 centimeters) of rain dropped on the course.

With the downpour, the majestic golf course, which the officials *had sharpened to a razor's* edge, became as comfortable as a pincushion for the first round Thursday.

Scott Simpson, Tim Simpson and Jeff Sluman, with six-under-par 66s, led a charge of players who ran roughshod over Medinah. *(See Scoreboard.)*

The course had provoked terror in practice rounds, and Tim Simpson was so astounded at how much it had changed that he wondered about divine intervention.

"I had been hoping the greens would soften," said Simpson, who conceded that in his 14-year career he had rarely putted well on the ultraslick surfaces that are a staple of the U.S. Open. "I knew the USGA wouldn't do it, so God did it."

Soft fairways held in errant drives, soft greens held hot iron shots, and slower putting surfaces took the fear out of severe slopes.

The leaders' 66s were one better than the four-under 67 that was the best ever shot in *the two previous Opens at Me*dinah, when the course was a par 71.

And their 66s had a symmetrical perfection, which, despite the soft conditions, made the round one of the finest ever shot in an Open.

Tim Simpson, who is not related to Scott, played each nine in three-under 33, as did Sluman, and his ball was never off short grass as he hit all 14 fairways on the driving holes and all 18 greens.

"I played awfully well; I'm tickled to death," said Tim Simpson, who missed the cut in five previous Opens and never finished better than a tie for 11th at Winged Foot in 1984.

With much of the field still on the course, Tim Simpson had been closely followed by *the five-under 67's turned in* by Mike Donald and Steve Jones.

"I kind of run the opening kickoff back to the 20-yard line," Donald said. "Right now I feel like I'm playing a lot better than I was at Augusta. I feel like I'm *going to do* all right."

While some lesser players thrived in the conditions, some of the tournament favorites had a hard time adapting.

Curtis Strange, the defending champion, began his much-anticipated attempt at three consecutive U.S. Open titles by missing a four-foot (1.2-meter) par putt on the first hole and struggling to a one-over 73.

"It was frustrating, because Medinah was there to be taken advantage of today," said Strange, who had three three-putt greens.

Steve Schneider/Reuters

Reserve Mark Aquirre with Detroit's second straight NBA trophy.

Thomas: Spark Plug in the Pistons' Engine

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — Isiah Thomas was the most valuable player. Joe Dumars may have been the most valuable person.

Detroit's two MVPs — one through his brilliant play, the other through his perseverance after his *father's death — led the Pistons to their second con*secutive National Basketball Association title.

Thomas capped an exceptional series with 29 points on Thursday night. Two nights earlier, and two days after his father died, Dumars had 26 points in a 112-109 victory.

"I didn't make the first, second or third (all-star) *teams, but it's a very special award,*" Thomas said. "Last year, Joe was the MVP. This year I was the MVP. We're two pretty damn good guards."

In an outstanding series, Thomas averaged 27.6 points, 5.2 rebounds and seven assists per game. He made 54.2 percent of his shots.

"That he won the MVP is insignificant," Detroit center Bill Laimbeer said. "He is our MVP. The team has his personality, the determination, the desire, the heart revolves around him."

In Game 1, Thomas was the key to a fourth-quarter comeback from a 90-80 deficit. He began it with a short jumper with 6:49 left in the game. He capped it with two foul shots with 32 seconds remaining that gave Detroit a 103-94 lead. He had 16 of the Pistons' points in the 23-4 run. He led all scorers with 33.

He had 23 points, 11 assists and seven rebounds in a 106-105 overtime loss in Game 2. In Game 3, he had 21 points, eight assists and five rebounds.

He was at his best in the fourth game. The *Pistons* were leading 65-60 when Thomas scored their next 16 points in 2:52. But the Blazers rallied for a 107-106 edge with 31 seconds to go. Thomas hit a long jumper, then stripped the ball from Terry Porter and was fouled. He made both shots with eight seconds left, giving Detroit a 110-107 lead.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	35	27	.565	—
Boston	32	27	.542	1½
Milwaukee	29	29	.500	4
Baltimore	29	31	.483	5
Detroit	29	33	.468	6
Cleveland	26	32	.448	7
New York	21	36	.368	11½
West Division				
Oakland	39	20	.661	—
Chicago	37	20	.649	1
Minnesota	30	29	.508	9
California	31	30	.508	9
Seattle	28	33	.475	11
Texas	26	35	.426	14
Kansas City	23	35	.397	15½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	37	22	.627	—
Montreal	35	25	.574	3
New York	29	28	.509	7
Philadelphia	29	29	.500	7½
Chicago	26	35	.426	12
St. Louis	25	36	.410	13
West Division				
Cincinnati	36	29	.643	—
San Diego	30	28	.517	7
San Francisco	31	30	.508	7½
Los Angeles	28	32	.467	10
Houston	26	34	.433	12
Atlanta	23	35	.397	14

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 100 003 102—7 12 0
Minnesota 100 000 000—1 6 0
Stieb, Acker (8), Ward (9) and Borders; Anderson, Leach (7), Wayne (9) and Ortiz. W—Stieb, 9-2. L—Anderson, 2-9. HRs—Toronto, Borders (9). Minnesota, Larkin (4).

Cleveland 110 100 000—3 7 1
Detroit 012 020 11x—7 7 0
Valdez, Seanez (8) and Alomar; Tanana, Nunez (7), Henneman (9) and Salas. W—Tanana, 5-4. L—Valdez, 2-3. HR—Cleveland, Jacoby (6). Detroit, Fielder (24), Salas (3), Masby (7).

Boston 001 000 000—1 6 0
New York 010 000 20x—3 7 0
Klecker, Murphy (7), Je. Reed (7), Gray (7) and Marzano; Cary, Guetterman (8), Righetti (9) and Geren. W—Cary, 3-2. L—Klecker, 1-3. Sv—Righetti (13). HR—New York, Hall (6).

Milwaukee 011 200 102—5 10 1
Baltimore 010 130 000—5 10 1
Bosio, Sebra (5), Crim (8), Plesac (9) and Surhoff; Mitchell, Holton (4), Williamson (7), Hickey (9) and Tettleton. W—Sebra, 1-0. L—Holton, 2-2. Sv—Plesac (12). HR—Milwaukee, Parker (6). Baltimore, Tettleton (9).

Oakland 001 000 100—2 13 0
Chicago 120 000 00x—3 8 1
Stewart and Steinbach; King, Edwards (6), B. Jones (7), Radinsky (8), Thigpen (9) and Fisk. W—King, 4-1. L—Stewart, 9-4. Sv—Thigpen (21).

Texas 001 001 020—4 10 0
Seattle 100 000 103—5 12 1
Jeffcoat, Rogers (8), McMurtry (9) and Jo. Russell, Petralli (8); Swan, Jackson (6), Comstock (9) and Sinatro. W—Comstock, 2-2. L—Rogers, 2-2. HR—Seattle, Cotto (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 000 000 321—6 12 1
San Diego 011 000 000—2 8 1
Oliveras, Vosberg (6), Brantley (7), Bedrosian (9) and G. Carter; Hurst, Harris (7), Grant (8) and Parent, Coro (8). W—Vosberg, 1-1. L—Hurst, 3-4. HRs—San Francisco, G. Carter (3). San Diego, Templeton (5).

Atlanta 010 001 001—3 12 0
Cincinnati 200 000 00x—3 9 0
LaSorandi, Beaver (8) and Olson; Mahler, *Charlton (6), Dibble (8) and Oliver.* W—Dibble, 4-1. L—Beaver, 1-3.

Montreal 100 000 002—3 10 0
St. Louis 010 010 000—2 8 2
Gardner, Sampen (7), Schmidt (9) and Santovenia, Fitzgerald (9); B. Smith, Niedenfuer (9), Dayley (9) and Zeile. W—Sampen, 5-8. L—Niedenfuer, 0-2. Sv— Schmidt (6).

Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.
New York at Pittsburgh, postponed.

Japan Baseball

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	34	20	0	.630	—
Taiyo	26	22	2	.542	5
Chunichi	25	26	1	.490	7½
Hiroshima	23	27	1	.461	9
Hanshin	23	29	0	.442	10
Yakult	21	28	0	.429	10½
Pacific League					
Seibu	30	17	1	.638	—
Orix	30	18	1	.622	½
Nippon Ham	25	22	0	.532	5
Lotte	19	22	0	.463	8
Kintetsu	21	27	0	.438	9½
Daiei	14	33	2	.298	16

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Yomiuri 7, Hanshin 1
Daiei 8, Seibu 2
Nippon Ham 6, Lotte 4, 11 innings

BASKETBALL

NBA Finals

DETROIT vs. PORTLAND
Detroit beat Portland 4-1
Tuesday, June 5
Detroit 105, Portland 99
Thursday, June 7
Portland 106, Detroit 105
Sunday, June 10
Detroit 121, Portland 106
Tuesday, June 12
Detroit 112, Portland 109
Thursday, June 14
Detroit 92, Portland 90

Thursday's Game

Detroit	25	28	19	27—92
Portland	22	29	27	21—99

DETROIT

Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Aguirre	18	3-8	3-3	4	0	3 10
Edwards	34	5-13	3-5	3	0	5 13
Laimbeer	33	3-6	0-0	17	2	5 6
Dumars	37	2-13	4-6	4	7	2 8
Thomas	35	13-28	0-2	3	5	3 29
Salley	25	4-8	0-0	6	0	4 8
Rodman	20	1-3	0-2	5	1	3 2
Johnson	24	6-11	4-5	2	0	3 16
Greenwood	4	0-0	0-0	0	0	1 0
Team				10		
Totals	240	37-81	14-23	54	15	29 92

PORTLAND

Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Kersey	45	4-12	3-4	9	3	4 11
Williams	33	5-11	0-0	8	2	4 10
Duckworth	37	10-21	1-3	5	0	3 21
Drexler	40	6-13	8-11	6	4	6 20
Porter	40	5-12	7-10	1	9	2 21
Cooper	11	1-3	0-2	3	0	2 2
Young	16	2-2	0-0	2	2	1 5
Robinson	18	0-4	0-0	6	0	3 0
Team				15		
Totals	240	33-78	19-30	55	20	25 90

Three-Point goals—Detroit 4-6 (Thomas 3-3, Aguirre 1-1, Edwards 0-1, Dumars 0-1), Portland 5-12 (Porter 4-9, Young 1-1, Kersey 0-1, Drexler 0-1). Technicals—Laimbeer, Kersey.

NBA Champions

1989-90 — Detroit Pistons
1988-89 — Detroit Pistons
1987-88 — Los Angeles Lakers
1986-87 — Los Angeles Lakers
1985-86 — Boston Celtics
1984-85 — Los Angeles Lakers
1983-84 — Boston Celtics
1982-83 — Philadelphia 76ers
1981-82 — Los Angeles Lakers
1980-81 — Boston Celtics
1979-80 — Los Angeles Lakers
1978-79 — Seattle SuperSonics
1977-78 — Washington Bullets
1976-77 — Portland Trail Blazers
1975-76 — Boston Celtics
1974-75 — Golden State Warriors
1973-74 — Boston Celtics
1972-73 — New York Knicks
1971-72 — Los Angeles Lakers
1970-71 — Milwaukee Bucks
1969-70 — New York Knicks
1968-69 — Boston Celtics
1967-68 — Boston Celtics
1966-67 — Philadelphia 76ers
1965-66 — Boston Celtics
1964-65 — Boston Celtics
1963-64 — Boston Celtics
1962-63 — Boston Celtics
1961-62 — Boston Celtics
1960-61 — Boston Celtics
1959-60 — Boston Celtics
1958-59 — Boston Celtics
1957-58 — St. Louis Hawks
1956-57 — Boston Celtics
1955-56 — Philadelphia Warriors
1954-55 — Syracuse Nationals
1953-54 — Minneapolis Lakers
1952-53 — Minneapolis Lakers
1951-52 — Minneapolis Lakers
1950-51 — Rochester Royals
1949-50 — Minneapolis Lakers
1948-49 — Minneapolis Lakers
1947-48 — Baltimore Bullets
1946-47 — Philadelphia Warriors

NBA Playoff Most Valuable Players

1990 — Isiah Thomas, Detroit
1989 — Joe Dumars, Detroit
1988 — James Worthy, Los Angeles
1987 — Earvin Johnson, Los Angeles
1986 — Larry Bird, Boston
1985 — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Los Angeles
1984 — Larry Bird, Boston
1983 — Moses Malone, Philadelphia
1982 — Earvin Johnson, Los Angeles
1981 — Cedric Maxwell, Boston
1980 — Earvin Johnson, Los Angeles
1979 — Dennis Johnson, Seattle
1978 — Wes Unseld, Washington
1977 — Bill Walton, Portland
1976 — Jo Jo White, Boston
1975 — Rick Barry, Golden State
1974 — John Havlicek, Boston
1973 — Willis Reed, New York
1972 — Wilt Chamberlain, Los Angeles
1971 — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1970 — Willis Reed, New York
1969 — Jerry West, Los Angeles

GOLF

U.S. Open

Scores and their relation to par Thursday after the first round of the $1.2 million U.S. Open golf championship, being played on the 7,195-yard, par-36-36-72, Medinah Country Club's No. 3 course (a-amateur):

Tim Simpson	33-33—66	-6
Jeff Sluman	33-33—66	-6
Scott Simpson	34-32—66	-6
Mike Donald	35-32—67	-5
Steve Jones	33-34—67	-5
John Huston	35-33—68	-4
Mark Brooks	33-35—68	-4
Billy Ray Brown	34-35—69	-3
Emlyn Aubrey	34-35—69	-3
Bob Tway	34-35—69	-3
Hale Irwin	34-35—69	-3
Mike Reid	35-35—70	-2
Brad Faxon	35-35—70	-2
Gil Morgan	35-35—70	-2
Ian Woosnam	35-35—70	-2
Scott Hoch	31-39—70	-2
Tom Byrum	36-34—70	-2
Webb Heintzelman	35-35—70	-2
Tom Sieckmann	35-35—70	-2
Ray Stewart	35-35—70	-2

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
(In Leaden)
Quarter-finals

Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. David Pate, U.S., 6-2 6-4; Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, def. Christo Van Rensburg (9), South Africa, 7-5 6-3; Boris Becker (3), W.Germany, def. David Wheaton (11), U.S., 6-3, 6-3; John McEnroe (4), U.S., def. Richard Fromberg (12), Australia, 6-7 (0-7) 6-3 7-5.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
(In Birmingham, England)
Quarter-finals

Zina Garrison, USA, def. Belinda Cordwell, *N.Zealand, 6-1 6-2; Helena Sukova, Czechoslo*vakia, def. Larisa Savchenko, Soviet Union, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Rosalyn Fairbank, U.S., def. Gisi Fernandez, U.S., 4-6 6-2 7-5; Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Anne Smith, U.S., 6-1 6-2.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

MILWAUKEE—Recalled Dennis Powell, pitcher, from Denver, American Association. Sent Tony Fossas, pitcher, to Denver.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Signed Doug Sisk, pitcher, to contract with Tidewater, International League. Signed Jeremy Burnitz, outfielder; assigned him to Pittsfield, New York-Penn League.

PITTSBURGH—Bought contract of Doug Bair, pitcher, from Buffalo, American Association. Sent Mark Holsmann, pitcher, outright to Buffalo.

SAN DIEGO—Placed Benito Santiago, catcher, on 21-day disabled list. Bought contract of Rann Reynolds, catcher, from Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

HOUSTON—Signed Brett Tucker, cornerback.

NEW YORK JETS—Waived Glenn Antrum, wide receiver, and Randell Boone, safety.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

IHL—Awarded a franchise to San Diego.

COLLEGE

ALBERTUS MAGNUS—Named Jim Ferraro women's basketball coach.

BATES—Named Suzanne R. Coffey acting director of athletics; Bob Flynn baseball coach; Tim LaValley ski coach; Marti Kinasley women's soccer coach; George Rose acting women's track and cross country coach; George Finn athletic trainer; and Hani Durzi staff associate in sports information.

BLOOMFIELD—Named Ralph Dowson soccer coach.

CALIFORNIA—Signed Lou Campanelli, men's basketball coach, to a five-year contract extension.

GENEVA—Named Lee Wisniewski offensive line coach.

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
(Rosmalen, Netherlands)
Quarter-finals

Amos Mansdorf, Israel, def. Henrik Holm, Sweden, 6-3 6-4; 5-Richey Reneberg (5), United States def. David Engel, Sweden, 7-6 (8-6) 6-4; Alexander Volkov, Soviet Union, def. Glenn Layendecker, United States, 6-3 6-4; Patrick McEnroe, United States, def. Robbie Weiss, United States, 6-3 6-4.

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POSTCARD

Have Spa, Need Cure

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

KARLOVY VARY, Czechoslovakia — Karl Marx came here for a cure. But now, 114 years later, this famous spa is desperately seeking a cure from Marx's legacy.

Nestled in the lush Slavkov Woods, the spa, known as Carlsbad in German, was once the queen of Central Europe's spas. The Communist era was a cold, gray shower for this town of warm springs, fanciful mansions and majestic hotels, forcing it to shun its glorious bourgeois past.

Instead, the enchanting town near the West German border became the resort of choice for poor Soviet workers who dreamed of what was for them a Western vacation. From the Ukraine and Uzbekistan they came, on government-paid trips, often without a ruble in their pocket, in the hope of curing their stomach, liver and gall bladder ailments.

"We've gone from being a spa for the rich to one for people on social security," said Wolfgang Hama, manager of the Grand Hotel Pupp, a famous 289-year-old hostelry.

That was not the only trick that communism played on this town of 60,000. Bowing to Stalinist whim, the Hotel Pupp, a lavish 375-room carnival of cherub-painted ceilings, gilded mirrors and stucco filigree, was renamed the Hotel Moskva. As war booty, Moscow took possession of the Hotel Imperial, a regal turn-of-the-century structure that was built to take the spillover from the Pupp.

The Soviets eventually gave the Imperial back to Czechoslovakia but on the condition that the hotel accept only Soviet patients. Moscow paid just $7 a day per patient for room, board and meticulous cures.

□

Karlovy Vary's decline shows how tourism was a neglected gold mine under communism, Czechoslovak officials say. They are envious that their nation receives just $200 million a year in tourism revenues while Austria, which is smaller, rakes in more than $2 billion.

"We should put less money into heavy industry and more into tourism," said Jiri Kovaric, Karlovy Vary's reform-minded new mayor.

The queen of spas aged rapidly under communism. A brown film covers many delicate facades, some hotel balconies are crumbling, and many hotel rooms are chockablock with kitschy 1950s furniture that very much smells 40 years old.

"The city is in bad shape but not so bad that it can't be rescued," Hama, the Pupp's manager, said. To help redeem their town, Hama and other managers agreed to drop the name Moskva in favor of Pupp.

The Pupp, built by Johan Georg Pupp, an ambitious pastry maker, sits alongside the River Tempe, whose name means warm in Czech.

Restoring the name Pupp will not be enough to make the hotel a magnet again for dukes and barons. Its dimly lit, sparsely furnished bathrooms are more Dewdrop Inn than Waldorf-Astoria. And its employees show more communist nonchalance than capitalist eagerness to visitors.

Hama knows it will take a lot of motivating and money to restore the Pupp's burnish. "The attitude of the workers will have to change fundamentally," he said. "They have to recognize that it is thanks to satisfied guests that they have their jobs."

□

Hama's challenge is easy compared with that of Stanislav Siroky, chief physician and director of the Hotel Imperial.

In a lavish parlor room with 24-foot-high ceilings, Siroky talked about the tens of millions of dollars needed to turn his hotel back into a five-star showpiece. Money for modernization will be a problem because the Imperial loses more than $1 million a year as it subsidizes its poor Soviet patients.

Siroky is against selling out to a foreigner, partly because he wants to remain at the helm. He wants to find a Western partner to help finance the renovation, but choosing a partner is not easy. "One of our problems," Kovaric said, "is to distinguish firms that are responsible and want to help us from those that are gold diggers and want to exploit us."

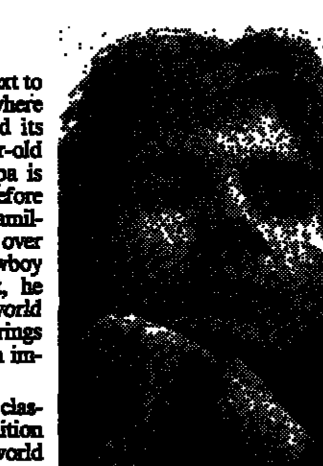
He added that townspeople would have to start smiling.

"A Californian who visited here the other day told me, 'Karlovy Vary is beautiful,'" the mayor recalled. "He said: 'In Western countries the people who serve you give you service with a smile. But here you're often treated as if you're a nuisance.'"

Soviet Dancer Returns To Source of His Art

By Jill Silverman

LONDON — In a café next to the London Coliseum, where the Kirov Ballet has opened its six-week season, the 28-year-old ballet superstar Andris Liepa is catching a quick meal before company class. His face is familiar from the Kirov posters all over London. Wearing jeans, cowboy boots and a leather jacket, he looks more like a film or art world habituée than a man who brings Romantic heroes to life with impeccable classical style.



Sauniere-Lartigue

Andris Liepa

This tension, between the classically schooled Russian tradition and boyish, citizen-of-the-world daring, has led Liepa to his status as the only dancer to return to the Soviet Union, as a guest artist with the Kirov, after leaving for the West. A year or two ago this would have been impossible, the KGB waiting in the wings, a career in ruins. But now, with *glasnost* and *perestroika*, defection may be as out of date as the Cold War.

"I like the risk," he says, "but risk that has some fundamental base. I think I have this base in my head. You must work very hard."

Liepa first made headlines two years ago when he left the Bolshoi after seven years in the company and early training in the school. His reason for leaving, ironically, was the work of another Russian emigré, George Balanchine. Touring America in 1987, Liepa was shown a videotape of Balanchine's Apollo. "It was the first time I saw Balanchine's work," he says. "I said to myself, that's what I want to do." A few months later, Peter Martins, director of the New York City Ballet, invited Liepa and his Bolshoi partner Nina Ananiashvili to appear in Symphony in C, Raymonda Variations and Apollo (pas de deux). Liepa, having made arrangements, stayed on.

Until last year, no ballets by George Balanchine had ever been staged in the Soviet Union. The choreographer had been schooled and trained in the Imperial Ballet School in Leningrad, but left Russia permanently in 1924. Many Americans consider Balanchine their own.

"When we came to New York City Ballet, some people were suspicious," Liepa says, and thought that "we can't dance fast the way Balanchine demands. Balanchine was born in Russia, he was trained in Russia, when he came to the West he had all the facilities of Russian training. I have the same spirit he had, and when we dance Balanchine, we show our way of doing it."

His brief stay with the New York City Ballet was followed by a season with American Ballet Theatre, where he impressed American audiences with pure technique, clarity of line and natural elegance. Above all else, he was known as a superb partner and dramatic actor. Working in America influenced his interpretation of classic roles. "The Russians are more emotional when they are dancing, but we are schooled for years in acting as well as the ballet, we are taught how to play a peasant, a prince, Hilarion" — he expresses the different aspects of these characters in shorthand gestures. "Working with ABT was interesting, a way to develop a different side of my talent, to dance cooler."

Last summer, when the Kirov was in New York, there was a casual conversation backstage between Liepa and Oleg Vinogradov, artistic director of the Kirov, that made dance history.

"Our paths crossed by chance, or maybe it wasn't," Vinogradov explained last week, "and this idea came to us at the same time. Many artists want to dance in the West, but at some point they have this feeling, this pull from their roots, from their origins. It was natural to invite Andris back. He is a person totally devoted to his art, a thinking dancer. Andris built his life quite differently from the conventional way in our society. I think he was proven to himself, above all, that he has chosen the right path."

The speed of political change has brought options to this generation of Russian dancers that make life at once more open, but also more difficult. "I didn't want to defect," Liepa says, finishing his steak. "I started a new era when I joined ABT last year — new politics, new people in our Ministry of Culture, I made them believe I was doing the right thing.

"Many people now don't really know what to do with freedom, but I knew what I wanted — to bring back what was most interesting to me from the West." Liepa shifts naturally from the political to the personal. "It's difficult if you miss your country," he says, then pauses. "Nureyev didn't see his mother for 20 years." The weight of this registers behind his eyes: "The Russian audience didn't see him dance for the same time."

As a guest artist with the Kirov, Liepa will use the company as a base and continue to work abroad. This tall, lean, *danseur noble* has managed to seize the moment with acute intelligence, keen instincts for his craft, and an elegance of feeling that mitigates the difficulties in his endeavors, the inherent risk, with a confidence bred from an illustrious theatrical background. Liepa, after all, is doing what he comes to naturally.

His father, Marius Liepa, was hailed from the 1960s as one of the leading classical dancers of his generation at the Bolshoi. His mother, Margarita Zhigunova, is a well-known actress, and his younger sister, Ilze Liepa, dances with the Bolshoi.

Françoise Leviez

As Petrushka: The dancer's ease onstage is palpable.

"My father always used to bring my sister and me to classes, to the theater, to see performances. I remember seeing his performances," Liepa says. The onstage-offstage dichotomy became completely normal. "It was so natural, normal really, to see him dance, see him prepare himself before a performance, how important that was.

"I remember when I came home from school early one day, I forgot my key. I knew he had a performance; in Moscow they start at 7. He always took a nap until 4:50. I walked around for one hour not to disturb him, because I knew how important that nap was."

The Liepa family is close, although his parents were divorced a decade ago. His mother and sister still live in Moscow. His father died last year while Andris was in America. "My mother was the spirit for my father all his life," he smiles. "She is the same for me. I call her wherever I am after every performance."

London audiences will see Liepa in Sleeping Beauty on June 19, Le Corsaire on June 26, in Giselle on June 29, and July 2 and 4 in Vinogradov's new Petrushka. He will close the season July 7 in Swan Lake. If his first appearance as Ali in Le Corsaire last week is any indication, audiences are in store for extraordinary performances. Liepa's ease onstage is palpable, multiple turns spill effortlessly into arabesques of lyric strength.

Liepa is fundamentally a serious, dedicated artist, and his return to the Kirov is also a return to his homeland.

"I missed my audience," he concludes, "the Russian audience for ballet is 250 years old. It is a tradition. When we talk about the roots of Balanchine, it is that tradition as well. My audience has seen all my school performances, my first solos with the Bolshoi; they have the spirit of our earth, we say, and it gives me energy, which then lets me give more of myself.

"It's not their clothes, or whether they like my cabrioles, my pirouettes — it's the nuances they see, how I count the petals of the flower in Giselle."

Jill Silverman writes on the arts for The New York Times and other publications.

PEOPLE

Anglican Head Named Life Peer in Honors List

The Archbishop of Canterbury, **Robert Runcie**, was awarded a life peerage in honors marking **Queen Elizabeth II's** official birthday. The prominent Hong Kong politician **Dame Lydia Dunn** and former British Labor Party minister **Barbara Castle** were also made life peers, allowing them to sit in the House of Lords. Awarded knighthoods were author **Kingsley Amis**, actor **Peter Ustinov**, disk jockey and television personality **Jimmy Savile**, and from New Zealand, the cricket player **Richard Hadlee** and the merchant banker **Michael Fay**, who was chairman of the syndicate that battled the San Diego Yacht Club for the America's Cup yachting trophy, mainly in U.S. courts.

□

The French fashion designer **Christian Lacroix**, 38, who has dressed some of the world's most chic women, is to turn his hand to men's fashion, starting with a ready-to-wear collection in 1992. "I want to create for men all the things I can never find myself," he said. "I love red trousers, but they are rare. I love mixes and daring motifs, and tweeds which can now only be found in England."

□

After a two-month stay during which she almost lost her life to viral pneumonia, **Elizabeth Taylor** has been released from the hospital in Santa Monica, California. "I am glad to be going home," the actress said. "Throughout this experience, I have learned how precious life is, how much I love it and yearn to live more of it."

□

It was a day **Mort Walker** never expected to come. The cartoonist, who draws the Beetle Bailey comic strip, which military men find less than flattering, was ushered into the Pentagon, patted on the back by generals and given a certificate of appreciation. "As hard as it is to find anything in the Pentagon, they finally found a sense of humor," Walker said.

□

The retired tennis star **Chris Evert** was named to head Clean Start, a drug treatment and education program for pregnant women in Florida. The seven-time No. 1-ranked player will appear in public service ads urging women not to give birth to babies addicted to cocaine.

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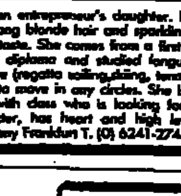

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